The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 851.---Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. [Price 6d.

FORFEITED SHARES IN THE CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

MR. C. WARTON is instructed by the Directors of the above [illegible]SO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 17th December, at Twelve o'clock, in Five Lots,

[illegible]-FIVE SHARES IN THE CALLINGTON MINES, [illegible]LL, upon which £30 per share has been paid.

Particulars may be had at the Auction Mart, and of Mr. C. Warton, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

TO CONTRACTORS, IRON MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, SMITHS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER & HORSEY will SELL, BY AUCTION, on Monday, 12th January, 1852, and following days, at Eleven o'clock each day, at the WORKS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, by order of the proprietors, without reserve, the CONTRACT BEING COMPLETED,

THE PLANT AND MATERIAL

used in the construction of a portion of the line of Railway from Tunbridge Wells to Hastings, including about—

600 TONS WROUGHT-IRON RAILS, 35 lbs. to 40 lbs. per yard: 25 tons tram rails, 400 wrought-iron axles, 300 pairs wheels.

300 EARTH WAGGONS, many nearly new, of a superior construction, with iron tip-joints, trolleys; 200 wheelbarrows, barrow planks, 5000 sleepers, 200 loads Memel and oak scantling.

300 TONS WROUGHT and CAST SCRAP-IRON, and useful wrought and cast-iron pedestals and tip points, 10 tons of new rod and bar-iron, 20 bags nails, spikes, bolts and nuts, stocks, taps and dies, and steel tools, 20 anvils, 20 wrought-iron vices, 20 pairs forge bellows, 5 tons smiths' tools, weighing machines, scales and weights, 20 pairs of cart arms and boxes, and stores of various descriptions.

Three 20-ton OVERHEAD TRAVELLING CRANES, 20 double and single purchase crabs, 10 tons chain, 2 powerful jib cranes, 100 pairs wrought-iron sheave blocks, blowing machines, iron pumps, 2 tons lead pipe, circular saw bench.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE, of 3-horse power, by Desne; iron mortar or crushing-mill, with pair 4-feet iron runners, 5 cast-iron pile monkeys, 4 road waggons, 6 carts, and 5 timber waggons, light chaise cart, 1 ton cart grease, stable utensils, corn bins, sacks, harness, &c., 2 large bells.

The erection of stabling, workshops, and offices, and numerous other effects.

Approved bills, at three months date, will be taken from purchasers above £50.

To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale, when catalogues may be had at the works; at the Kentish Hotel, Tunbridge Wells; Midland Counties Herald Office, Birmingham; and of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London, post-free, on receipt of six postage stamps.

FOR SALE, EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE IRONWORKS.

Along with upwards of SIXTY THOUSAND TONS CALCINED IRON, and additional FIELD OF IRONSTONE, lately discovered.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange Sale Rooms, GLASGOW, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January next, at One o'clock in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private bargain),

THE BLAIR IRON-WORKS,

situated at DALRY, county of AYR, erected at immense cost, all in good working orders and partly in operation, capable of producing upwards of 50,000 tons pig-iron per annum, and consisting of FIVE BLAST-FURNACES, erected with the greatest care, and fitted with air-heating apparatus of the most improved construction—the make of each furnace averaging above 200 tons per week; together with TWO BLOWING ENGINES, one of them a condensing engine, estimated at 200-horse power, and capable of blowing five furnaces; the other a high-pressure engine, estimated at 90-horse power—both fitted up in the most substantial manner, and at present in the best working condition.

MANAGER'S HOUSE, STORE BUILDINGS, 207 WORKMEN'S HOUSES, 187 of which are in a habitable state, and the remaining 20 partly built—all attached to the furnaces and pits.

Also, FOUNDRY, WRIGHTS' SHOP, FIRE-BRICK WORK, SMITHY, &c.

SIXTEEN IRONSTONE PITS, besides several COAL PITS, with excellent STEAM-ENGINES, and MACHINERY attached.

Also, the whole STOCK of UTENSILS at the pits, furnaces, &c.

Extensive MINERAL FIELDS, consisting of IRONSTONE, COAL, LIMESTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, held on leases current till 1920 and 1955 respectively, at moderate fixed rents, and royalties unusually low, all situated within easy distances of the furnaces, and for the most part having the advantage of railway communication.

The IRONSTONE, of which a rich and extensive new field has just been discovered, consists of the well-known BLACKBAND, yielding about 3000 tons of calcined stone per acre. It has been estimated that there are upwards of 700 acres still to work, besides which there is a large extent of CLAYBAND ironstone, hitherto little wrought, but capable of yielding a large out-put. Several of the pits are at present in operation, and others ready to resume working.

The COAL-FIELDS consist of several hundred acres, of which only a small portion has been wrought.

The LIMESTONE and FIRE-CLAY are abundant, worked by open cast, of excellent quality, and cheaply produced.

MALLEABLE WORK, partly erected, capable when finished of turning out 300 tons of bar-iron weekly. This work is nearly adjoining the pig-iron works, and connected by railway.

Few iron-works in this country have equal facilities of access to the best home and foreign markets. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway passes close to, and has connection with, the furnaces, by means of which, and others in connection with it, the produce can be conveyed, at low rates, under an existing contract, to the city and port of Glasgow (22 miles off), and to the seaports on the Ayrshire coast, each within a few miles of the works.

Two of the furnaces are now in blast, each producing upwards of 230 tons of pig-iron weekly.

The iron is well known to the trade to be equal to any manufactured in Scotland; and there is a stock of calcined ironstone on the ground amounting to upwards of 60,000 tons. The whole works may be put into immediate operation, and under judicious management carried on to the greatest advantage. The concern will be found to be in all respects well worthy the attention of capitalists, as it affords an opportunity of entering into the business seldom to be met with.

Apply for further information to Mr. Brown, 35, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

Glasgow, November 28, 1851.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THIRTY-TWO (64ths) SHARES in an extensive and excellent COLLIERY, situate in PARR, near ST. HELEN'S, called the

SANKEY BROOK COLLIERY,

and of and in the PLANT of such COLLIERY.—The colliery is very advantageously situated for the disposal of the produce of the mines, having direct communication from the pit mouths with a branch of the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway, and having also a communication by tramway with the Sankey Canal.

By the colliery having been in full work for many years, an extensive and lucrative connection has been established in the Liverpool markets and in the salt districts of Cheshire.

Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. John Mercer, mine surveyor, St. Helen's, at whose office plans of the colliery workings may be inspected; or to Messrs. Ansdell and Haddock, solicitors, St. Helen's.

COPPER MINE.—FOR SALE, the WHOLE or PART of a valuable COPPER MINE, in killas, near to the junction of granite, containing several east and west lodes, situate in the county of CORNWALL. Upwards of £1000 have been expended in exploring the lodes, and several tons of ore raised, producing 14½ per cent. pure copper. Immediate returns may be made with a small additional outlay, there being every material on the mine necessary to resume the workings.

Also a TIN MINE, in decomposed granite, in the same county, upon which about £500 have been expended, and several tons of tin have been sold at £75 per ton.

Particulars, with reports of an eminent engineer and other practical miners, may be obtained on application to Mr. Mandeville, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIALS FOR SALE.

SMALL GAS-WORK, used until lately at Falkirk, consisting of gasometer, 14 feet diameter by 9 feet deep, two retorts, and other apparatus, complete.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER, &c., consisting of copper fire-box and brass tubes, and some parts of machinery.

STEAM CYLINDER, 28 inches diameter, 6 feet stroke, with cover, metallic piston, piston rod, piston valves and nozzles, complete.—This cylinder was only used a short time.

LARGE IRON FILTERS, Maurat's patent, one square and one round, with all appliances, complete.—JIB CRANE, to lift 6 tons.

WROUGHT-IRON SHAFT, 17 ft. 6 in. long, with turned bearing and 3 pedestals.

WIRE ROPE—about 500 fathoms of wire rope, formerly used on the incline at Glasgow, suitable for collieries, &c.

The articles may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Company's Works, Cowlairs.

Tenders for all or one of the articles, stating the price which the party offering will give, to be addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 15th January next.

By order,
JOHN LATHAM, Secretary.

Company's Offices, Glasgow, Dec. 9, 1851.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi.

A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to the PUBLIC for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES—British or Foreign—and transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. Dividend Mines pay from 10 up to 25 per cent. per annum: at the latter rate of interest, down to 20 or 22 per cent., Mr. Crofts has shares on hand which specially recommend themselves.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

East Boringdon, East Balleswidden, Hennock, Trebell Consols, Tincroft, East Russell, Lamherooe Wheal Maria, Castle Dinas, Great Alfred Consols, Wheal Lovell, Wheal Brewer, Bodmin Consols, South Tamar, Wheal Zion, Bronfloyd, Appledore, East Wheal Reeth, Wheal Golden, Calstock United, East Balleswidden, Nouveau Mondo, Agua Fria, and all Dividend Mines.

*** WANTED TO PURCHASE—Wheal Arthur, Cefn Bruno.

*** Orders may be sent to Mr. Crofts to buy or sell in the Californian Gold Mines, or he may be consulted thereon—Mr. Crofts having made arrangements to transact this business through a firm of high standing on the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 13, 1851.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.,

MINING RECORD OFFICE,—13, *AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.*

Mr. HOPKINS'S OFFICE is SUPPLIED with PLANS and SECTIONS of the principal MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM.—The REPORTS, and all essential particulars, are faithfully and regularly RECORDED; these, together with possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its details, and being ENTIRELY FREE FROM SHARE DEALING, renders the office a proper, and as yet the only, place where DISINTERESTED INFORMATION can be OBTAINED.

The object of the office is to communicate information on all subjects connected with General Science—on Mineral Properties in all parts of the world—to protect legitimate Mining—to see justice done to the Capitalists and Property, and to point out the necessity of placing such speculations in the hands of responsible business men. Capitalists, will, therefore, have themselves to blame, if they allow their property or capital to be wasted by jobbing and inefficient managers.

*** Annual clients are regularly supplied with every information that may be required on home and foreign speculations.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Calls for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

*** Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MR. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER,

No. 33, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS transacted in GOVERNMENT STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, &c.—Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of 20 years, and being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents in various parts of the kingdom, Mr. Reynolds is enabled to furnish such information to capitalists as may be relied on.—Dec. 5, 1851.

Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Bargally	North Pool	Trethevy
Black Craig and Craigton	North Levant	West Stray Park
Condurrow	Newtonards	West Tolgus
East Black Craig	North Basset	West Basset
East Wheal Frances	Rocks and Treverbyn	Wheal Gill
East Godolphin	Silver Valley	Unity Consols
Great Wheal Baddern	Sydney Godolphin	Wheal Lovel
Great Sheba Consols	South Condurrow	Wheal Susan
Molland	South Phœnix	Wheal Edward
Millpool	Treviskey and Barrier	&c. &c.

SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—Wheal Golden Consols, Bottle Hill, Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, Castle Dinas, Great Sheba Consols, Langford and Baring, Harriet, West Wheal Grenville, Pendarves and St. Aubyn Consols, Wheal Edward, Zion, Ailt-y-Crib, Great Wheal Baddern, South Tamar, and West Phœnix.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Mandeville, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,

1, *CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.*

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH & FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

*** Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address:

LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, AND CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.

References.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

*** A QUANTITY OF BISMUTH TO DISPOSE OF.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER,

No. 28, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER,

No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS and SHARES,

28, *THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.*

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

*** Offices of the Wheal Langford and Baring, United Mining Company, and Trebell Consols Mining Company, No. 34, Threadneedle-street.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., upon present purchase, and have specially FOR SALE—Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Wheal Reeth, South Caradon, Tincroft, Trehane, Butterdon, Boringdon Park, Wheal Venton, Wheal Franco, Treleigh Consols, Trelyon Consols, Castle Dinas, Wheal Edward, Wheal Zion, and Wheal Surprise.—Also SHARES in the GOLD MINES of Australia and California.

Every information given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours, Ten to Four.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, Austinfriars, London.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, &c.

MINING AGENCY OFFICES, Lombard-Street Chambers, 33, *CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY.*

JAMES S. TRIPP & CO. respectfully announce that they adhere EXCLUSIVELY to a LEGITIMATE COMMISSION BUSINESS, and never deal or speculate on their own account. ORDERS for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES executed with promptitude, at the usual commission. The AGENCIES of COMPANIES and COUNTRY BROKERS UNDERTAKEN upon liberal terms.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Treviskey and Barrier	South Tolgus	Wheal Seton
Tremayne	South Caradon	Wheal Margaret
West Providence	West Caradon	Alfred Consols
Botallack	Bedford United	Cobre
South Frances	North Basset	St. John del Ray
East Wheal Rose	Bryntail	Lewis

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Redruth Consols	Treleigh	Garreg
South Tamar	Holmbush	West Towan
Venton	Tincroft	East Leisure
Butterdon	Tamar	&c. &c.

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

TENDERS FOR MINE MATERIALS AND STORES.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of IRON, STEEL, TIMBER, CORDAGE, OIL and TALLOW STORES, COALS, &c., are WANTED for the following MINES:—

BORINGDON PARK, Plympton, Devon	LYDFORD CONSOLS, Bridestowe, Devon
EAST BORINGDON, ditto ditto	NORTH WHEAL ROBERT, Sampford
CARADON WOOD, Linkinghorne, Cornwall	Spurney, Devon
WHEAL CREBOR, Tavistock, Devon	EAST WH. RUSSELL, Tavistock, Devon
WHEAL FANNY, Bridestowe, ditto	WHEAL SURPRISE, Whitchurch, ditto
SOUTH WHEAL FANNY, ditto ditto	WHEAL VICTORIA, St. Neot, Cornwall
WHEAL WILLIAMS, Calstock, Cornwall	

Parties may tender for the supply of the articles enumerated in any one or the whole of the schedules of the different descriptions of goods required—copies of which, with the conditions affixed, may be obtained on application (post-paid) to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 38, Threadneedle-street, London; or to Messrs. Joseph Matthews and W. E. Cummins, Tavistock, stating the number of copies required.

Separate tenders are required for each of the above mines. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The tenders to be sent in, signed, to either of the above addresses, endorsed "Tenders for Mine Materials," on or before the 31st December instant.

38, Threadneedle-street, London, Dec. 10, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.

GREAT CRINNIS CONSOLS, ST. AUSTELL, Cornwall.—WANTED,—A 70-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 12 feet stroke in the cylinder, and 10 feet stroke in the shaft, with every department proportionably strong; TWO BOILERS, 12 tons each, with steam chest and pipes, &c., complete, with connexion for the first piece of main-rod. To be delivered, erected, and set to work in four months from signing the contract.

Tenders for the same will be received by Mr. R. Manuel, the secretary, at the office, 26, Austinfriars, London, on or before the 1st January, 1852.

P.S.—To Capitalists: a Model of the Mine may be seen at the office.

WANTED,—A SITUATION as AGENT, at a COLLIERY, by a Person of 20 years' experience in some of the largest collieries in Wales. The Advertiser fully understands the management both underground and on the surface, and has had great experience in ventilating mines: he is perfectly conversant with surveying and mapping. Can be highly recommended, and would have no objection to go abroad.—Address "X. Y.," Post-office, Holywell, Flintshire.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—WATER-WHEEL and STAMPS, complete, for the GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINE.—For particulars apply to the Captain, on the mine; or to the Secretary, at the Company's office, 76, King William-street, City.—N.B. See mine reports in this day's *Mining Journal*.

WANTED,—A FEW ALFRED CONSOLS, also to PURCHASE their DIVIDENDS, and TEN WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Offers to be sent to Mr. Wm. Walker, Grangemouth.—Dec. 11, 1851.

TO MINING SPECULATORS AND DIRECTORS OF MINING PROPERTY.—The Advertiser has been a Mine Agent in some of the largest mines in the western district of Cornwall for several years (and is still one): also a practical Assayer of General Minerals, and understands the routine of Mining business, is OPEN to ENGAGE a SITUATION, either abroad or at home. Any testimonials that may be required can be furnished.—Address to "J. M.," Camborne, Cornwall, will be immediately replied to.

TO MINING COMPANIES, &c.—An ASSORTMENT of CRUCIBLES, for melting from ½ lb. to 1000 lbs. of ore, manufactured of fire-proof materials.—Can be inspected at No. 8, Whitefriars-street, London, and price lists obtained on application to Charles Stein and Co.

TO COAL-PIT OWNERS.—A Coal Merchant in London, with an extensive connection, is desirous of AN AGENCY for the SALE of superior COALS.—Address "A. B.," at Messrs. Skillman and Palmer's, mining agents, No. 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the WHOLE or PART, of a very valuable LEAD MINE, in the county of WICKLOW, IRELAND. Lease 59 years to run.—For particulars, apply to "J. F.," care of Mr. Thomas Lucas, Stone, Staffordshire.

TO BE LET,—MINING SETTS ON RICH MINERAL LODES, producing LEAD, COPPER, &c. (lately opened by the proprietor, H. Richardson, Esq.), situated on the ABER-HIRNANT ESTATE, near BALA, MERIONETH, NORTH WALES.—For particulars address H. Richardson, Esq., Aber-Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

FIFTY SHARES IN WEST WHEAL GRENVILLE FOR SALE, at £1 per share, inclusive of all calls. This mine is immediately west of, and on the same lodes as, South Wheal Frances, South Wheal Basset, and Wheal Buller—three of the richest mines in Cornwall; the last-named, with £10 per share paid, being now marketable at £1100.—Apply (postage free) to Mr. Stephen Thomas, at Mr. Manuel's, 26, Austinfriars.—Dec. 12, 1851.

MINING INVESTMENT.—SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, Hennock, Wheal Augusta, and Linares.—Apply to Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2, Winchester-buildings, City.

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE FOR SALE (A BARGAIN), at LUMPHINNAN'S COLLIERY, LOCHGELLY, with BOILER, of 26 inches cylinder, 6½ feet stroke.—Apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Glenceraig, near Lochgelly, or Mr. William Fraser, Town Clerk, Inverkeithing.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Any PARTIES having CLAIMS on this MINE during the PURSERSHIP of Mr. DIAMOND, will please FORWARD PARTICULARS to Charles Wilkesford, Esq., solicitor, Tavistock.

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

FINAL DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after Saturday, the 20th day of December instant, the sum of THIRTEEN SHILLINGS will be PAYABLE upon every outstanding £50 Loan of 1827, and SIX SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE upon every Red Debenture, being the THIRD and FINAL DIVISION of the ASSETS of the Company.

The subscription receipts for the Loans, or the Red Debentures claimed upon, must be delivered up to me at the same time, to be cancelled. Those holders of Loans or Red Debentures who have not yet applied for the previous dividends of assets, are requested to do so forthwith, in order that the books may be closed as soon as possible.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

No. 6, Queen-street-place, London.

KINZIGTHAL MINING ASSOCIATION, No. 1, Adelaide-place, Dec. 10, 1851.—The condition of the MINES at work having now materially IMPROVED, the Board of Directors have resolved, that NO MORE MONEY shall BE RECEIVED on account of the LAST CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, after the 1st of JANUARY, 1852, after which day any SHARES in DEFAULT will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Association.

By order of the Board,
GEO. COPELAND CAPPER, Sec.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be HELD at their office, 57, Old Broad-street, in the city of London, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions unanimously come to at the Special General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the above-mentioned place on Monday, the 8th day of December inst., for the dissolution of the said Company; and also to resolve upon the course to be adopted to meet the existing engagements of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors and Committee of Management,
57, Old Broad-street, London, Dec. 9, 1851.
WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY	Asiatic—5, New Burlington-street	2	P.M.
MONDAY	Statistical, 12, St. James's-square	3	P.M.
	British Architects—16, Grosvenor-street	8	P.M.
	Chemical—5, Cavendish-square	8	P.M.
TUESDAY	Linnæan—Soho-square	8	P.M.
	Civil Engineers—25, Great George-street	8	P.M.
	Pathological—32 A, George street, Hanover-square	8	P.M.
WEDNESDAY	Society of Arts—Adelphi	8	P.M.
	Geological—Somerset-house	8½	P.M.
THURSDAY	Royal—Somerset-house	8½	P.M.
	Antiquaries—Somerset-house	8	P.M.
	Numismatic—41, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden	7	P.M.
SATURDAY	Medical—32 A, George-street, Hanover-square	8	P.M.
	Geographical—3, Waterloo-place	8½	P.M.

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCES.—NEW SERIES—No. XIV.

BY FRANKLIN COXWORTHY, AUTHOR OF "ELECTRICAL CONDITION."

Having taken into consideration the amount of coal that is annually consumed, and the influence which its combustion has on the atmosphere, it may not be altogether uninteresting to enquire what is the actual amount of carbonaceous matter in and on the crust of the globe. In Nos. VIII and IX we gave our principles of snow, the original formation of the atmosphere, and the regeneration of that portion now consumed by combustion and respiration; and although circumstances have not yet admitted of our proving by actual experiment that air is compounded by the vegetable kingdom, but the means to which we have now devised, still our proposition is complete; whilst the diffusionist has to show how the nitrogen disengaged in the northern latitudes during winter recombines with the oxygen evolved by vegetation, how ammonia becomes an invariable constituent of snow water, and how snow is deposited on the summits of the highest mountains, a mile and a half above the point of perpetual frost. Assuming, therefore, our principles to be correct, they must afford unquestionable data on which to solve this highly important question, since it is evident that as the oxygen of the atmosphere formed a portion of the carbonic acid atmosphere which prevailed before the existence of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, the carbon of that gas must have been deposited in these and the coal bed formation.

We are informed by the mathematician that 7912×7912×7854×4, will give the number of square miles on the surface of the globe; the product multiplied by 27,878,400 must, therefore, give the number of feet, which multiplied by 144 will represent the number of inches; and as atmospheric pressure is equal to 15 lbs. to the square inch, one-fifth of which is oxygen, the last product multiplied by three will give the number of pounds; this multiplied by 27, and divided by 73, will give the number of pounds of carbon formerly combined with the oxygen, which reduced to tons amounts to 3,910,820,865,108,584,463, the reading of which we must leave to others; and it is a subject for future speculation, approximatively to determine, what portion of this enormous amount of matter enters respectively into the constitution of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; and whether the oxygen of organic matter is obtained from water or the atmosphere, as, if the latter, the above figures must necessarily be infinitely increased.

The influence of coal on the social condition of man has hitherto been considered only as the means of producing heat, but it is clear that it embraces a much wider sphere, and, in the absence of its use, we may readily trace the cause why civilisation in former ages reached only a certain stage, and cities alternately fell into decay—became, in fact, a prey to their own increasing wants. In whatever clime man may be placed, fire constitutes an indispensable necessary; and so long as this agent was attainable only from wood, as towns increased in size, the destruction of surrounding forests was an inevitable consequence, which, from whatever cause, produced the effect of decreasing the amount of rain; and those districts which once supplied Rome with the greater portion of her corn have now become sandy deserts, scarcely sufficient to sustain a few tribes of barbarians; but the combustion of coal in towns, instead of decreasing the amount of carbon of the locality, adds to it to an enormous extent; and there being, that we are aware of, no other receptacle for this matter than the vegetable and animal kingdoms, in the former of which it must cause the generation of an increased amount of carburetted hydrogen, corresponding with the increasing quantity of nitrogen evolved by combustion and respiration, and in the latter, the direct formation of an immense mass of ammonia by putrefaction, it cannot fail in producing an immense influence on the mental endowment of man, who, as he becomes social, requires food of a nitrogenous quality, alone suited to sedentary habits. It may be said that this carbon is re-deposited in new coal-beds now undergoing formation, or peat bogs; but these also, in their turn, are fast being made subservient to our insatiable wants: to the bogs of Ireland and elsewhere our attention is directed as sources of immense wealth, both for charcoal and chemical compounds, the production of which necessarily involves the combustion of the peat as the cheapest article of fuel; and as man locates in new territories, he will obviously avail himself of that commodity most readily accessible.

We are now approaching the close of our investigation, and we are naturally led to inquire from what source is to be obtained the nitrogen necessary to the formation of this increased amount of nitrogenous matter? Is it to be found in the coal fields? we think not. We suspect that the carbonic acid and ammonia of gas-works are referrible to the air conveyed into the retorts with the coal, and if such be the case, it is clear that as the animal kingdom increases, and the vegetable kingdom becomes more nitrogenous, or swamps and woods are supplanted by corn fields, an actual alteration in the atmosphere must ensue, whilst the soil must as progressively become charged with carbonaceous matter. If, then, these be the natural consequences of the disinterment of the coal-beds, however slow may be the operation, the gradual withdrawal of nitrogen from the atmosphere, and the corresponding addition of carbon to the soil, cannot fail in producing a progressive change in the soil, and possibly the generation of nitrates; which at some period, however remote, must induce a sufficient chemical action to destroy the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and, by gravitation, the descent of the remaining oxygen to a total conflagration. This speculation may appear visionary, but, in eternity, the period from the coal-bed formation to the present time, although millions of years must have elapsed, is but a speck, and, possibly, countless generations occupied this globe before presumptuous man arrogated to himself its *creation* for his use.

The carbonic acid and oxygen were then forming, or constructing periods, an operation that prevailed also during the former part of our atmosphere; but now, that we are generating by combustion and chemical manipulation immense volumes of acids, and by the former operation and respiration, together with putrefaction, causing the formation annually of an incomputible amount of ammonia, a decomposing influence is induced that cannot fail in producing a slow but certain change in the mineral kingdom, the evidence of which has been mainly instrumental, we suspect, in causing the belief that the present order of things prevailed during its original formation.

THE STEAM-ENGINE—IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Archibald Slate, of Woodside Iron-works, Worcester, has just patented some improvements in steam-engines and steam-boilers, and in the passages and valves for the induction, eduction, and working of fluids, which consist in a particular arrangement of the cylinder, slide-valve, and passages, whereby the cylinder is kept hot by the steam in its passage to action, and the area of the valve and ports is nearly equal to that of the entire area of the piston; and the passages are so constructed as to admit the steam simultaneously at all points in the circumference of the cylinder, whereby the complete effect of the steam in driving the piston is obtained, whatever may be the speed at which the engine is working. In the arrangement described by Mr. Slate, three cylinders, concentric to each other, are employed. The interior cylinder is the working one; the middle cylinder constitutes the slide-valve; and the external cylinder encloses the whole, and forms a space all round, into which the steam passes previous to its admission to the working cylinder. The ends of the slide-valve have packing rings in contact with the external and working cylinders, and the valve is worked by rods passing through stuffing-boxes in the cylinder cover. The action of the valve is that of the ordinary slide, and it may be termed a concentric piston valve. The working cylinder has at each end the usual steam passages, and the exterior cylinder has also steam ports in connection with the steam and exhaust pipes. The same arrangement of parts is also applied to the working of fluids and gases; the slide-valve, however, in the case of fluids, being formed without any lap; and when applied to the working of gases, the lap of the valve may be varied, and the valve may be divided into two parts, each actuated by a separate eccentric to suit the degree of pressure under which the engine may be working. In constructing his steam-boilers, Mr. Slate makes a fire-box of double plate, leaving a water space of 3 or 4 inches between the plates, which he connects together at the top and sides of the fire-box with tubular stays closed at their outer ends, but open internally to the action of the flame and heated air in the fire-box, so as to expose an extended surface to the heat, and thus increase the generative powers of the boiler. He also applies other tubes, of the full width of the fire-box, but passing through the two thicknesses of plate, and closed at their outer ends with plugs, which can be removed for the purpose of cleaning the tubes. These tubes are set at a slight inclination, and have oblong passages cut through that part of them which is in the water space formed by the double plate at the sides of the fire-box, in order that a free circulation of water may take place through the tubes from one part of the boiler to another—the heated air and flame from the fire-grate playing around the exterior surface of these tubes, which form the water spaces of the boiler.—*Claims*: 1. The combination of three cylinder constructed and arranged as described, whereby the working cylinder is at all times kept hot by the steam in its passage to action, and the valves or ports are nearly equal in area to the entire area of the working piston, and so arranged as to admit of the entrance and exit of the steam simultaneously at every point in the circumference of the cylinder.—2. The construction of apparatus, as described, for the working of fluids, whereby the ports and valves for the induction and eduction of the fluids may be equal, or nearly equal, in area to the area of the piston.—3. The construction of steam-boilers of double plates, intersected and strengthened by tubular stays.

TELEGRAPHS IN AMERICA.—The total length of telegraph in the United States is estimated at 20,000 miles.

GLASS.—The glass manufacture is divided into three principal branches—bottle glass, flint glass, and window glass, the latter being subdivided into three descriptions.—1. Crown glass, blown into the shape of large globes, and afterwards opened out into circular flat plates.—2. Sheet-glass, blown in the shape of long cylinders, and afterwards opened out into square flat plates.—3. Plate-glass, cast on large iron tables, used in the rough state for skylights, &c., and, when ground and polished, for windows and looking-glasses, cabinet furniture, &c.—Braithwaite Poole's *Statistics of British Commerce*.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition.—London: Spicer Brothers and W. Clowes and Sons. 3 vols.—1851.

Of all the various publications professing to treat of the Great Industrial Exhibition, none have in any way approached, either as regards accuracy or completeness, the work now before us. We believe there never was a work the preparation of which was attended with so many difficulties; and we consider that the highest credit is due to the publishers, who preferred rather to run the risk of pecuniary loss, than to present to the world an inefficient record of an event, which—whether as regards the magnitude of its operations or the complete success which has attended it—is without a parallel in the history of the world.

The annotations on the articles exhibited in the class of greatest interest to our readers, were wisely entrusted to Professor Ansted and Mr. Robert Hunt, and the result has been the production of a compendium of mining and mineral products, containing 70 pages of valuable matter—deserving of publication in a separate form. The account of the nature and extent of the different deposits of mineral fuel in various parts of the world, written by Professor Ansted, is replete with information. The remarks of Mr. Blackwell, on the series of iron ores contributed by him to the Exhibition, form a valuable treatise on the iron-producing districts of the country and the ores obtained therefrom, and elicited the marked commendation of Sir Henry De la Beche in his recent lecture at the Society of Arts. Mr. Sopwith's detailed account of the lead mines at Allenheads forms a useful treatise on this department of mineral produce, especially as illustrative of the various stages of progress from the mine to the market. Mr. Hunt contributes a store of information on the tin and copper of Cornwall, whilst the general mineral produce is ably annotated by Professor Ansted.

The objects in the class of machines for direct use, are illustrated in a very superior style, and their description is replete with sound practical knowledge. The specimens of successful application of mechanical skill to objects both great and small, and their adaptation to useful purposes in the leading manufactures of our country, form one of the most valuable portions of the work before us, containing, as it does, a history of the enterprise and industry of the mechanics of Great Britain, not to be met with elsewhere.

The general style and character of the work throughout is very superior, and the profusion of well-executed engravings with which it is adorned greatly enhances its practical value. The library of every Englishman will be incomplete without a copy of this truly national work, which will be handed down from generation to generation, as an enduring record of an event, which excited the wonder of the civilised globe, and formed one of the brightest phases of the present century.

We have from time to time heard various suggestions put forth, as to the most useful mode of appropriating the surplus of 150,000*l.* in the hands of the Royal Commissioners. We consider that, in the distribution of this surplus, no country, which took part in the Exhibition, should be overlooked; and we see no practicable way of accomplishing this desideratum, more likely to give general satisfaction, than that of presenting a copy of the "Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue" to each mechanics' and scientific institution and public library throughout the United Kingdom, and also to the public libraries and institutions of the principal towns of the foreign countries which contributed to the success of the undertaking. Such a present, would be a graceful acknowledgment of the assistance rendered by each town to the promotion of the general good—would meet with universal approbation—and give such an opportunity of including foreign countries in the distribution of the fund, as could not be well obtained in any other manner.

A Treatise on Investments: being a Popular Exposition of the Advantages and Disadvantages of each kind of Investment, and of its Liability to Depreciation and Loss. By R. A. WARD, solicitor, Maidenhead, Berks.—London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.—1851.

This work, as we are informed in the introduction, has been published with the view of giving to capitalists such information on the nature of every description of investment, as to enable them to place their money with safety in those kind of enterprises which to them may seem most desirable. This essay, which will be found exceedingly convenient to the professional man for reference, as well as a standard work for information to the capitalist and speculator, is divided into a series of chapters, containing remarks on investments generally—on the purchase of property, showing who are incapable of purchasing by auction and private sale; investments in land, interest obtained by the purchase of land and houses, reversionary interests, leasehold property, ground rents, manors, tithes, advowsons and presentations, policies of assurance, partnership, joint-stock companies, stocks, public funds, mortgages, with judgment bonds and other securities, followed by calculations and tables on the rates of interest and profits to be made by transactions in the foregoing means of investment. The little volume contains a considerable deal of really useful information, but, by a strange oversight, the author has omitted all notice of mining adventure—an enterprise now so much entered into by the commercial public; a good article on which would have been an interesting feature in his book.

MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—Mr. A. V. Newton has patented some improvements in the carbonisation of coal, and in the utilisation of the products disengaged during that operation, in improving the quality of the products intended for illuminating purposes, and in regulating the same. The arrangements of apparatus specified under this patent are adapted to the manufacture of coke on a large scale, of a suitable quality to be used in locomotives, &c., at the same time that gas is produced for illuminating purposes, or for employment as fuel in the furnaces of the apparatus; they include also suitable means for regulating the delivery of the gas to consumers. The distilling or carbonising chamber of the coking apparatus is placed on an inclination above the furnaces, the heat from which is caused to circulate around it by suitable flues, and the coal is supplied in large quantities from above by a tilt waggon. In the same incline, and forming as it were a continuation of the distilling chamber, is constructed a cooling chamber, into which the carbonised mass from the distilling chamber will descend by its own gravity when the two chambers are put in communication by raising the discharge cover of the one and the feeding cover of the other, which is done by means of a crane travelling on rails laid on the incline. The exterior of the cooling chamber is provided with cold-air channels or passages to facilitate the cooling of the carbonised coal introduced into it. The gas evolved during the carbonising process is conducted through a suitable pipe rising from the top of the distilling chamber to a hydraulic main, and in order to facilitate this part of the operation, an exhauster may, if desired, be connected with the chamber. When, however, the gas is to be employed for heating purposes, the pipe leading from the distilling chamber to the hydraulic main is lowered, so as to dip into the water in the main, and thus prevent the exit of the gas from the chamber in that direction. The coke produced by this process is stated to be of great density, arising from the large quantities of coal operated on in mass, by which a general consolidation thereof is produced. The heat from the furnace of one apparatus, instead of passing off to waste, may be conducted through suitable flues to aid in the process of carbonisation in another apparatus. The arrangements by which the supply of gas is regulated are adapted for application to mains or service pipes as may be required. The apparatus consists of a throttle-valve for regulating the area of the delivery-pipe, a float for giving motion to the machinery, and actuated by the gas in its flow, an adjustable counter-weight for regulating the minimum pressure under which the gas is to flow, a weight for regulating the passage of the gas, and a metal casing inclosing the whole of the working parts, and forming one piece with the pipe through which the gas passes.

NEW REMEDY FOR STEAM-BOILER INCRUSTATION.—Mr. J. Ashworth, of Bristol, manager of the Great Western Cotton-works, has secured a patent for certain improvements in the method of preventing and removing incrustation in steam-boilers and steam-generators, which consist in the employment of a certain compound of coal-tar, linseed-water, plumbago, or black-lead, and Castile or other soap, for the purpose of preventing the formation on the interior of locomotive, marine, and other boilers of the insoluble incrustation caused by the deposition of lime or other impurities contained in solution in fresh water, or of the saline matters, such as sulphate of magnesia and chloride of sodium, with which sea water is impregnated. The following proportions have been found by the patentee to answer well in practice:—33 gallons of coal-tar, 21 gallons of linseed-water (prepared by boiling with the aid of steam, 14 lbs. of linseed in water, and then straining to remove the seeds and other impurities), 5 lbs. of plumbago or black-lead, and 8 lbs. of Castile soap (for which the common black or soft soap may be substituted, but not with so much advantage). These ingredients, when intimately mixed together, form a composition of about the consistence of cream; of which, for a 30-horse power boiler, 1 gallon is introduced twice a week (the steam having been previously blown off) through the man-hole, or any other suitable aperture. The effect of the composition upon new boilers is to prevent permanent incrustation,—the impurities contained in the water forming a brittle and thin coating on the interior surface of the boiler, which scales off and falls to the bottom of the boiler, from whence it can be swept out, or otherwise removed; while in the case of old incrusted boilers the deposit on the interior surface thereof soon becomes loosened and detached, and may then be easily removed by sweeping.—*Claim*: The use of a mixture or composition of coal-tar, linseed-water, plumbago, or black-lead, and Castile or other soap, for the purpose of preventing and removing incrustation in steam-boilers, but without restriction to the exact proportions of the ingredients named, or to the precise method of using the same.

NEW WIND GAUGE.—Mr. W. C. Buchanan, C.E., of Glasgow, has designed an improved anemometer, or wind gauge, the object of which is to remove as far as possible friction from the working parts, by the weight of the vane and tube to which it is attached being removed from the axis on which they turn by means of a float which bears up that weight, and that the axis be reduced to about ¼ inch in thickness, the under one working at the foot of the apparatus, and the upper one in a hole in the centre of strong iron supports, crossing each other at right angles, and allowing room for the vane to traverse without touching them, the axis to work loosely both above and below. The vessel containing the float to be placed betwixt the vane and the index apparatus, and filled with water or oil. The wind passing down the tube acts upon an inverted vessel in water, and this vessel carries a rod with a pencil, which marks the force of the wind on a cylinder which is moved by clock-work. There is another cylinder which is moved by a connection with a wheel in the upright tube, which gives the direction of the wind; so that the time, force, and direction of the wind are given by the instrument.

INGENIOUS APPARATUS TO MEASURE A SHIP'S LEEWAY.—Mr. Wilder, of Detriot, Michigan, is the inventor of an instrument for indicating the leeway which a ship makes at sea. It is a simple instrument, having a vane attached to its lower end, connected by a spring and rod passing up through the tube to a pointer and index above, so as to indicate by the pointer the leeway of the ship. The vane is set on a line parallel with the keel. This instrument has been tested on Lake Erie, and has been highly spoken of by the Detriot papers.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

Original Correspondence.

THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION'S SLAVES.

SIR,—Although on the 18th instant the adjourned meeting of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association will have to discuss many important matters, not one of the questions which will be brought before them can surpass in interest or importance the affecting consideration—*What is to become of the* 393 *negroes, their slaves?*

Benevolent persons who are unacquainted with the social condition of Brazil—and there are some such even in the direction, and many amongst the shareholders—may be ready to imagine that in *emancipation* would be found a sufficient provision for their slaves, and an ample discharge of the obligations incurred by the association. Permit me, Sir, to offer some explanations of the real state of the case, and thus to prevent a mistake which may lead to fatal consequences. The Brazilians, whether farmers or miners, employ no free labourers except as cattle and mule drivers, or as artificers. The few free men thus engaged may be considered tolerably well off. The drivers are, for the most part, provided with food, and receive also from 6d. to 9d. per day. The daily earnings of the artisan, who is rarely fed by the employer, vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d., and in some special cases an experienced foreman may receive 2s. or 2s. 6d. All other work, either in the field or in the mine, is performed by slaves. The slaves of the natives are in general badly fed on portions of maize and beans; to the latter is added just enough bacon fat to flavour it, and on sweet potatoes, bananas, &c. They rarely taste animal food, scantily and miserably clad, and, of course, receive no wages—the Sundays and great festivals of the Romish church being generally at their own disposal, either to wash for gold in the neighbouring streams, or to cultivate small plots of ground; and by the proceeds they are enabled to add some trifle to their scanty wardrobe, or a relish to their meagre food.

The few emancipated negroes who roam about the country seeking employment are, for the most part, a most unhappy and a degraded race. Intoxication is the vice to which they commonly fall victims; and they either do that work on which the Brazilians hesitate to employ their own slaves, or earn a miserable and precarious subsistence by extracting minute particles of gold from the mud they fish up from the beds of rivers, standing for the purpose under a tropical sun nearly up to the waist in water. It has occasionally happened that a negro who had been emancipated in his youth, has been re-enslaved by kidnappers when at a distance from his abode.

The poorer natives, *when slaves become so old that their labour ceases to be remunerative, often emancipate them; and thus, as Poor Laws are unknown in Brazil, leave them either to exist on charity or to starve.* In justice, however, to the Brazilians, it must be observed that *these cruel emancipations are rare*, and are practised by those only who, unequal to the maintenance of enfeebled captives, are barely able to support themselves, and are as strongly reprobated in Brazil as they would be even in England.

A poor man, though free, dares not incur the ill-will of a rich one; for nothing is easier than to suborn witnesses to prove that he has no visible means of livelihood, when he is at once liable to impressment as a recruit for the army. A stranger would inevitably believe that these unfortunate victims were malefactors on their way to prison, for they are always conducted by armed guards, are handcuffed, and at nights are lodged in the common jail; whilst to prevent all chance of return, they are usually draughted into regiments quartered as far as possible from their homes; thus a native of Minas Geräes is often sent to the neighbourhood either of the Amazons or the Plate.

The slaves of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association formerly were, and I hope still are, well fed, well clothed, moderately worked, and had ample time as well for the cultivation of their gardens as for attendance at Divine worship. Their children were educated (several of them can read and write well) and taught handicrafts. Many of the male youths are expert carpenters, smiths, masons, &c.; whilst all the young women can spin, weave, and sew.

Of the "393 negroes," from one-third to a half are able to work either as miners, artificers, or seamstresses; *the remaining half or two-thirds are either too young to work, being infants and children, or are past labour, having, in fact, been worn out in the company's service.* Of these aged people, many of whom are childless, some are blind, some are cripples, and some are afflicted with chronic diseases, which disqualify them for the least exertion.

Now, supposing all were at once indiscriminately emancipated, and the company to cease from taking further regard of them; supposing also, the most favourable condition possible for them, that all escape re-enslavement and impressment, conduct themselves well, and obtain employment under the English Mining Company at *Morro Velho**, of course, those only who are capable of work will obtain food, clothing, house room, and wages there. Were it even possible to devote these wages to the feeding, clothing, and other necessities of the infants, the old and the infirm, their amount would be inadequate to providing them with the bare necessaries of life. The childless individuals of this miserable class having no claim on any one, must thus be indeed utterly destitute?

IN THE NAME OF COMMON HUMANITY I ASK,—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THOSE WHO CANNOT WORK, AND HAVE NO ONE TO PROVIDE FOR THEM?

Gentlemen—Directors and Shareholders of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association,—Before you divide amongst yourselves the proceeds of your property, provide, I beseech you, for these your destitute and helpless fellow-creatures. Many of them have grown old and have been worn out in your service; many are the children of your slaves, and some are the infant orphans of those who have died your captives.—W. J. H.: *Dec.* 8.

THE COST-BOOK.

SIR,—The able pen of your correspondent, "Argus," recals me to the above subject; and the denunciations of Mr. George Abbott, in your Number of the 29th November, requires some observation to keep the question really at issue distinct from the variegated scientific topics with which that communication abounds. The point of controversy is simply whether the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110, exempts *any* or *every* partnership formed in this country for the working of *mines*, *minerals*, and *quarries* on the Cost-book Principle. By the way, our watchful guardian must have had a comfortable nap while I was employed in re-stating the case; for he evidently writes without reference to the considerations I submitted to your readers. Having assented, however, to my view that *all* companies so formed are exempt from the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, he very illogically concludes that all are *not* exempt, because a company so formed for working mines in California cannot, he says, be carried out on the Cost-book Principle. This is a sophism of the kind designated by logicians as a *petitio principii*, or begging the question. It assumes that such a company can have no adequate control in California—a concession I cannot in reason be called upon to make unqualifiedly. If the assertion be good for anything, it must go the length of denying the machinery of control by representation, or agency, which would preclude the application of the "Principle" to any company whose constituents were not residentiary. In fact, the *modus* of control in the working on the mining ground is matter of detail, and can have nothing whatever to say to the Principle.

I observe that one of the Californian companies publishes a communication from the registrar, which is set up as an opinion against the applicability of the cost-book to such companies; but I deny the inference by which the public have been misled. What has the registrar said? Merely that he was of opinion that the company in question ought to be registered; I cordially agree with him. A capital of defined amount, with a deligated authority in the nature of a board of direction, and other points quite inconsistent with the *principle*, afforded ample justification for the decision of the registrar in the particular case submitted to him. I am not in the least interested for those Californian schemes; indeed, I am of opinion that not one of those professing to start on the Cost-book System is in any respect connected with it, save by name, and that the shareholders will, some fine day, find out their mistake. The same observation will apply to several companies in the very hot-bed of the principle,—even within the Staunaries' jurisdiction. It would be improper for me to designate by name any such companies, but in some subsequent communication (*D. V.*) I shall take up certain prospectuses now before me, and point out what I conceive to be radical errors in the formation of Cornish companies pretending to adopt the "principle." What I contend for is, that until the effect of the 63d section of the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, be explained to mean other than its natural and legal sense, or until it be repealed or limited by special enactment—that until some new law is passed, the reason and the right of the case will not allow our Cornish miners to keep the Cost-book System as a peculiar monopoly of their own. If it were so permitted, they would thereby secure as exclusive the advantages which a *just* adherence to the "principle" and a well-regulated observance of duties would confer—a privilege which was never intended by the Legislature.

I do not presume to deny that the adoption of the cost-book has been subject to gross and unpardonable irregularities, or that legislative interference is not called for. I freely concur with these two cardinal points of Mr. Abbot's letter; but I beg to reserve my opinions on its other subjects, as I am not yet out of temper with steam or coal, nor impressed with the economy of electro-galvanic power. It would, according to my view, be highly advantageous, at this moment, when mining speculation appears rising to the ascendant, that all true friends of legitimate enterprise should combine to procure some statutory regulations, and amongst others, one to exclude *foreign* mines.

I do not urge a like exclusion for the colonies, for it would be unreasonable

* The Morro Velho Company not only employ great numbers of free native artisans and labourers, but also hire many hundreds of negroes from their Brazilian masters, who are paid from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per annum for each slave. The negroes are fed, housed, clothed, and otherwise cared for by the company, and receive each a few pence per week for personal use.

in these times of unprotected industry to deny our colonial mines a constitution which, fairly observed, is admittedly beneficial. It is probable that the whole of the law of partnership will, ere long, undergo a change, as recommended by the Commission, from whose report, no doubt, Mr. Abbot took the notion of a resort to the *Commandité* principle. Yet as whig workmanship in reform is proverbially slow, we should not wait for that interesting occasion, but urge a measure applicable to a just regulation of cost-book companies. I noticed in a little work on mining law, by Mr. Collier, some excellent practical suggestions, which deserve consideration.

Be that as it may, I shall repeat, what I have before stated in effect, that you may attempt to blink the question as you may, still, *as the law stands*, it is beyond a doubt, that if you could form in England a mining company for operation in the moon, and if you gave that company a constitution on the Cost-book Principle, the said company would be exempted from the operation of the 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.—JURISCONSULTUS: *Dec.* 10.

ON THE COPPER SALES IN 1850 AND 1851.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended in the putting on of new mines, or in resuming the working of old ones, during the last three or four years, the result has not in the least augmented the quantity of ore raised and brought to sale; but the contrary is the fact—a continued decrease.

The standard of copper ore at the latter end of 1848 was certainly very discouraging, and tended considerably towards the working out of order several of the deep and expensive mines, as they were obliged to give an increased rate of tribute, work more pitches, and bring a larger quantity of ore to market, to meet the expenditure. In January, 1849, 7⅛ produce sold as low as 93*l.* 10*s.* standard, copper sheets being 9d. per lb.; it began to revive in March, when the article becoming scarce, sheet copper was advanced to 9½d., and in a few weeks to 10d. per lb.; yet the produce from the mines continued decreasing in quantity and amount (say) from 1845 downward. For instance—

The quarter ending 31st March,	1845	*Tons* 40,367	£215,284	3	0
" "	1846	39,335	207,697	10	0
" "	1847	38,071	222,542	9	0
" "	1848	37,537	202,517	9	0
" "	1849	36,093	188,507	0	6

In May, sheet copper retrograded to 9d., and in July the standard was only 96*l.* 17*s.*, 7⅛ produce. These fluctuations did great mischief at the time; and although it is to be hoped for the future they will be less frequent, still, when they do come, it is the miner alone who is the sufferer.

We have again a brisk trade at 10d. per lb., though 7⅛ brought only 104*l.* 4*s.* on Nov. 27, still we might be content, could we ensure its lasting. While the mines continue to bring forth reduced quantities (as they are still doing from year to year), should no foreign disturbance turn up, the price may be pretty stationary. An increased produce, with such short exports to India, must, however, have some effect; and should the increase prove abundant, down immediately will the standard go, as a natural consequence. That the smelting companies are not exactly on the most settled terms is evident by "A Miner's" letter in your last. There are now 10 bidders, Mr. F. Bankart having become a purchaser at the Cornish and Swansea ticketings: should "the old pare" even exclude him, as they are stated to have done Messrs. Mason and Elkington, I cannot see that "A Miner" will in any way be injured.

If both these smelting companies are excluded from the conclave, they still have the power to compete: "17 to 18 per cent. surplus copper" is sufficient inducement for them to do so, and the miner should wish them prosperity. More of such competitors would be desirable, and if the amount expended to so little effect, in putting on new mines in either of the three years just about terminating, had been devoted to a new smelting company instead, it would have been applied to a more remunerative purpose.

As an old agent and attendant at ticketings, I am enabled to say that I never went there to dispose of copper ore without being furnished with the produce of each parcel that I had to sell; and I boldly state no miner of the present day goes there, representing any mine of consequence, without having the produces, and an estimate of what each parcel will sell for, and the amount.

The decrease of copper sold at the public ticketings in Cornwall, for the first three quarters of 1850 and 1851, respectively were—

		Copper ore.	Fine copper.	Amount.	Av. price.
End Sept.,	1850	*Tons* 115,682	9155 7	£630,318 8 6	£5 8 11
"	1851	113,019	8915 6	586,996 16 0	5 3 11
Decrease		2,663	240 1	£ 43,321 12 6	0 5 0

Say for nine months. For the year the decrease will be still greater.

The Swansea ticketings show the same result:—

		Copper.	Amount.	Av. price.
Three quarters ending Sept.,	1850	*Tons* 32,570	£135,271 7 0	£13 7 3
" "	1851	32,479	392,714 4 6	12 1 10
Decrease		91	£ 42,557 2 6	£1 5 5

For the year the decrease will be considerably more.

To this, and this alone, may we ascribe the present price maintaining its ground; and not wishing to see the 10 per cent. fall come suddenly upon us so frequently as it has in the past quarter of a century, I have been induced to send you this, as the miner's true friend, to record as my standing opinion, and time will prove its correctness.—ARGUS (of Truro): *Dec.* 10.

HINTS TO SHAREHOLDERS—THE PRESENT MINE LIST.

SIR,—My letter on the decreased production of copper ore in the mines of Cornwall and Devon, so fully establishes my views as to the effect an increased quantity of metal would be likely to have on the price to the miner, that little remains for me to say, in reply to Mr. George Abbott's laboured production under the above head in your last Journal; and I rest contented with the avowal, that his sentiments therein will explode in as short a time as his pamphlet on mining did on a former occasion. I shall abide the result. As an old mining agent, long before Mr. George Abbott ever appeared upon even the surface of a mine in Cornwall (for I was introduced to him when he made his "first appearance"), he will excuse me for stating that he began his letter in "fear that I was unwell and nervous;" and I am happy to inform him, in my climax, that I am quite the reverse of the former, and scarcely know what the latter suffering is.

Having met him on several occasions, and believing him to be possessed of a gentlemanly disposition, I acquit him of any intent to hurt the feelings of any one, even in his original but usual style of expressing his sentiments and convictions. We have differed in opinion before; and I know that as facts have since proved me right, and himself wrong, he would readily admit it, were we placed toe to toe, as we have been "many a time and oft."

I leave him to point out to the "practicals and mine captains how they *could and ought to have long since done, and even now can do, work the mines at an average of from* 30 to 40 *per cent. cheaper than they do, by head piece and elbow grease.*" What a glorious opportunity he has to evince his warm philanthropy by aiding Mr. J. H. Murchison in his Crebor scheme of prizes: similar offerings were made by members of the Polytechnic Society 20 years ago, and not claimed. And how much the mining interest has lost by his not partaking of the banquet at Tavistock! Had he been present to illuminate the parties assembled by those brilliant and imaginary effusions "his busy mind withal" can depict on such festive occasions, who knows what 40 per cent. might have done? I recommend him to locate thereabout for a week or two; he will find ample field to practice his economical reform, if allowed to show his dexterity. During my last survey of that district, I saw openings enough worthy of his attention, and I acknowledge great savings are to be effected; but if, as he hints, "copper will probably fall to 70*l.*," I predict they will not require his economy long, but expire without the aid of such a physician.

In conclusion, I agree perfectly with him in one point—viz.: that "*we shall have to wait a long time before the rich lodes and courses of ore, stated to be sprouted last spring, will in any degree aid the fall in the standard by their overproduction.*" It is seeing the folly of so large an expenditure, with such slight chances of success, that directs the pen of—ARGUS (of Truro): *Dec.* 10.

MINING IN THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.

SIR,—Having leisure, and being interested by some of the information I gather from your Journal, I availed myself of an opportunity to inspect several mines in the neighbourhood, and forward the particulars, for the benefit of those who may be concerned. The first on my road was the Bedford United, where they have some fine water-wheels; they were dressing a very nice parcel of ores, and from what I heard she was looking remarkably well in the bottom levels. Ascending the hill at Newbridge, I perceived on the Devonshire side of the Tamar the East Gunnis Lake Junction; there is a fine water-wheel also on this mine, and a pare were busily engaged in dressing ores they had obtained in driving levels, sinking winzes and shafts, which I believe is of high quality. Having heard much about the ores they are raising and dressing at Wheal Arthur, I wended my way thither, and was met by the managing agent, who kindly gave me all information respecting the mine, and also accompanied me around the different floors: he informed me they had just sampled between 50 and 60 tons of ore of good quality, which was obtained from the 20 fm. level, and if not detained or hindered he hoped to have the same quantity at their next sampling. The cross-cuts driving in the 37 and 50 fm. levels would reach the lode, according to calculation, in about six weeks or two months, when, if the lode proved according to their anticipation, they should be placed in a position to return very large quantities of ore, and pay a good dividend. They have some good rocks of ore at surface, and were drawing some excellent ore: altogether it is one of the most promising mines I have seen for a long period. While so near, I could not resist visiting Wheal Zion, respecting which so much interest has been excited of late. When I arrived at the mine I saw in one field a large account house, stables, &c.; in another a smiths' shop, with a large number of shafts, shode pits, &c.; and in another there were six large shafts, four of which I perceived had been suspended on account of the quickness of the water, which in the other shafts the horse whims were nearly constantly employed in drawing. The men employed were driving into the lode in the 25 fm. level. At Lemon's shaft they occasionally meet with stones of ore, but there was not much at surface. As I was proceeding to Wheal Edward, I observed some men at work sinking a shaft, and they informed me it was in the Calstock Consols sett, and what they called the Wheal Zion lode; it is a splendid lode as seen in the shaft, producing enormous lumps of the most beautiful gossan I ever saw, the lode underlaying about 3½ feet per fm.; they are sinking the shaft on the course of the lode. I think, however, it would have been to their advantage if they had gone south a few fathoms and sunk a perpendicular shaft—at least, the appearance would have been much better.

On arriving at Wheal Edward, I saw some splendid lodes laid open, producing gossan of an unequalled quality, and spots of ore in the capels of some of the lodes. I understood from the men that they had discovered the lode on which they are raising the ore in Wheal Arthur, the adjoining sett east; they were also sinking an engine-shaft of large dimensions, and are, I believe, on the eve of driving the Wheal Arthur deep adit, which is very near the eastern boundary of their sett; this will be a great advantage when brought up to their engine-shaft. On my way home I passed the Drake Walls Mines, which are returning large quantities of tin, and are working in a spirited manner. Shortly I shall take a different route, when you shall again hear from me.

Tavistock, Dec. 4. A TAVISTOCKONIAN.

COOK'S KITCHEN MINE.

SIR,—I have a great aversion to write publicly on any matter; but when I see such an attack upon laudable and consistent men, as that in your Journal of the 29th November on the present manager of this mine, I am induced to lay before the public a statement of facts, in order to shield the person referred to against calumny and slander. I should be sorry to have such "association of ideas" as "John Bull" is possessed of, which, by his own admission, causes his "rambles;" but if he were a man of common sense, I should be spared these remarks. I shall not advert to the late manager, being fully convinced that his being "dismissed" was not for want of integrity, but, perhaps, from mere error in judgment, or want of full application to his duties, which latter might have been caused by his other numerous engagements. I will now show the difference in *real* facts, and the effect of "association of rambling ideas:"—

Tin returned from October, 1849, *to November,* 1850.

Tons cwts. qr. lbs.	Dressing cost.	Dressing cost per ton
213 5 1 15	£1891 11 7	£8 17 3

Tin returned from October, 1850, *to November,* 1851.

Tons cwts. q. lbs.	Dressing cost.	Dressing cost per ton.
191 18 2 1	£1397 15 2	£7 5 6

Making a difference in dressing cost of 1*l.* 11*s.* 9d. per ton, or, on 213¼ tons in 12 months, 338*l.* 10*s.* 8d. in favour of the "less efficient manager."

Cost from November, 1849, to November, 1850		£11,555 10 0
Returns ditto ditto		8,361 3 0
Loss on 11 months	£	3,194 7 0
Cost from November, 1850, to September, 1851		9,059 10 2
Returns ditto ditto		8,580 12 4
Loss on 10 months	£	478 17 10
For the corresponding 11 months of 1851—say		520 0 0
Loss—1849 to 1850	£	3,194 7 0
Loss—1850 to 1851		520 0 0
Eleven months saving of expenditure, caused by the ability of the "less efficient manager"	£	2,674 7 0

For the ensuing 11 months, instead of a loss of 520*l.*, the adventurers may expect a profit, which would have arisen out of the last 11 months but for extra costs incurred consequent on the previous state of the tutwork operations in the mine. For the accuracy of the foregoing, I refer "John Bull" to the books at the mine; and, in conclusion, sincerely advise him to be as careful in believing the statements of his "informant" as making use of his own "association of rambling ideas," thereby preventing such "bulls" as his letter of 29th Nov., which appeared in the *Mining Journal.*

Redruth, Dec. 10. A SHAREHOLDER IN COOK'S KITCHEN MINE.

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF MINING IN CORNWALL.

SIR,—I have read the remarks of "Asmodeus," in your last week's Journal, on the progress of mining in Cornwall, with some interest, and I think the writer has done justice to the mining district to which his visit was more particularly confined. I wish "Asmodeus" had more time when in the county, in order that his visit might be extended to other districts so well known for their vast mineral wealth. The remarks made by your correspondent, however, certainly prove that mining is on the progress in the county of Cornwall. I venture to predict that ere long the deserving miner will see that a strong currrent of monied influence will be flowing into the county, and the Helston, Camborne, Redruth, Chacewater, and St. Austell districts, will feel that power. I am quite aware, from my long acquaintance with the county, and connection with practical mining, that those districts deserve the attention of capitalists; and if the interested parties will take care that nothing but *bonâ fide* objects are set on foot, and straightforward dealing with the public, and the confidence of capitalists, they will meet with a corresponding return of patronage and extension of interest. I am aware that some wealthy and influential capitalists have now directed their attention towards the last two districts mentioned, especially St. Austell. I would observe that, as other channels of enterprise are not very enticing at this moment, or at least not so much as hitherto, but the capitalists are at all times seeking a safe and profitable investment, I do say that mining conducted on the Cost-book Principle is the safe plan, and, if judiciously conducted, will produce the latter object—"profit." It must be remembered I am only speaking of well-known districts, which, in times past, were found profitable: for example, look at Wheal Busy, and who will dare say that she will not again move, and return large profits to those who will have the enterprising spirit to make a start? What was the mode of mining on that spot 35 years since? What has the mine produced since it was abandoned, only from the stuff which in the days of prosperity was turned aside? I answer, many thousands of pounds, and thousands there are—yea, tens of thousands—yet in reserve.

If attention be turned to the Great Crinnis Mine, which in a few years turned out about 1,400,000*l.*, the mine being only 100 fms. deep, and as there is quite as much ground between the old workings and the great cross-course as was wrought on during the whole of the last working, and if we take into account the general features of the ore ground in the district, it is just to conclude that a similar deposit will be found east of the old workings at a deeper level, to which point the future workings should be directed. I have to say further upon this point, there is not a doubt but the mine, if well managed, with the advantages of all the recent improvements in machinery and dressing, together with the easy terms upon which the sett is granted, and the cheap transit of all produce, that it must again assume its former proud position in the list of mines. I should like to dwell upon the former mode of preparing the ores, the price of materials, carriage of ditto, &c., which can now be done for at least 50 per cent. less; and, at some future date, I shall feel a pleasure in giving you a little further information on the prospects and prosperity of this once great mine.—R. C. M.: *City, Dec.* 5.

MINING INVESTMENT—HOME MINES.

SIR,—It appears strange, viewing the millions of capital lying unemployed, and some invested in far-distant and doubtful speculations, but so small a portion should find its way to the mining investments of this kingdom, supporting, as it does, the revenue, and employing a vast labouring population, which otherwise would tell fearfully on the Union and Poor Laws of the country. The extraordinary low quotations, and extreme falling of from 20*l.* or 30*l.* per share, should the slightest cause affect a mine, which will occasionally occur to the best, are by no means warranted, causing most unjustifiable injury to such property; nor is it a fair criterion, because a necessitated adventurer is forced to realise and accept a sum far below the value of a share, that the property of 200 or 300 proprietors, in event of wishing to sell afterwards, should be reduced to such a low estimate through the necessities of one or two persons. Some controlling cause, *sub rosa*, or want of confidence must exist in placing mining property at this low ebb, with a fair price for metals and a superabundance of loose capital. Certainly, the recent periodical system of calls in some mines of pretended value, at fixed periods, for nearly two years without any production, with the enormous expenditure incurred, if not corrected, will cause capitalists to seek other investments. Lowering the value of shares may cause more frequent agency purchasers, but does not tend to the advancement of mining pursuits. W. A. ASSHECOURT.

Hammersmith, Dec. 11.

THE GRANITE QUESTION.

SIR,—Mr. Ennor should be more slow in his conclusions as to the tempers of your other correspondents. He is too prone to attribute to bad feeling statements which have no such origin. Let Mr. Ennor just examine himself as to his own temper, before he exclaims against that of others. With respect to the matter which formed the subject of his last letter, I have no disposition to quarrel with him, as I attach no importance whatever to the result of the controversy, if such controversy still exists. I merely wished to impress upon his mind the fact that several good copper mines have been found remote from granite. There are the Berehaven Mines, Alfred Consols, and Wheal Alfred, in proof of that fact. That most of our good mines have been found in proximity to granite I admit, but what other rich mines may hereafter be found at a distance therefrom we cannot say; for aught we know, the future majority of good mines may stand as remote from granite as those I have named. It is clear that granite is not, apparently, necessary to the existence of rich mines. Mr. Ennor is careful sometimes to provide a loop-hole through which to escape when pursued to a corner; hence he says that, in his remarks on granite, "he never overstepped the bounds of the two western counties." How ingenious! but Alfred Consols and Wheal Alfred are in one of the two western counties; the former a rich mine at the present time, and the latter was formerly so. Mr. Ennor insinuates that I do not understand the constituents of granite, and that the rock so differs in different districts, that a miner from Cornwall would scarcely recognise the granite of Dartmoor. Most of your readers are aware that the diversity consists only in the proportions of the essential elements of which the rock is composed, and that a Cornish miner would know granite in any part of the world from its constituent parts. I have no inclination to undertake, gratuitously, the tour of investigation which Mr. Ennor recommends, unless he will undertake to pay for my time and expenses, and then I will accede to his advice, and fully report on the districts named by him.—JOHN BULL: *Truro, Dec.* 9.

WHEAL SIDNEY.

SIR,—A few weeks ago several mines were named by you, amongst them Wheal Sidney—particulars respecting which would be acceptable. This mine is at Fernhill Wood, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, 2½ miles from the village of Plympton—a station of the South Devon Railway. It is bounded on the west by Boringdon Park and Wood, and on the east by the River Tavy—the boundary of Bottle Hill sett, and is between 3 0 and 400 fathoms long on the course of the east and west lodes. The country is killas, not very far distant from the granite of Dartmoor; but in the Deer Park, immediately south of the present grant, is an extensive greenstone formation crossing the river into Bottle Hill. Three main east and west lodes pass through the sett, all within the distance of 60 fms. north and south, and all dipping north. Far north of these is another lode, which leaves the sett on its northern boundary. The present working is on the middle lode of the three; but in the course of sinking, if not sooner, the south lode will be explored. This is referred to by Capt. Nance, of Yeoland Consols, in a report read at the meeting of adventurers on the 28th of Nov., and inserted among your Mining Correspondence; it is 3 ft. wide, and yielding, on the average, one-eighth of its weight of black tin. The arsenical mundic, wherein (except to an experienced eye) no tin appears, contains much more than this. The wheel mentioned by him is turned by the River Tavy, and is expected to have power to drain the mine to a great depth, and at the same time work at least 24 heads of stamps, which, from tinstuff of ¼th produce, would yield monthly from 20 to 30 tons of black tin.

Capt. Nance, being requested to state the weight of lode per fm., yielding one-eighth of its weight of black tin, replies thus:—"I estimate the lode in the sink below the adit, at Wheal Sydney, to be worth fully 40*l.* per fm."

More than a year ago, various specimens of the arches of the middle lode, left by the ancients, for 40 or 50 fms. in length, were assayed by Capt. Eddy in the presence of the writer, and yielded so much black tin as to induce him to consider the average value of the lode for this length to be 30*l.* per fm. The stamps will be set to work in January, and are expected by the adventurers to stamp forthwith ore enough to meet the cost of the mine, and a great deal more.—F. G. S.: *Dec.* 10.

WHEAL ENYS.

SIR,—As a shareholder in Wheal Enys, I am much gratified to find the high expectations which I have formed of the success of that mine, so fully confirmed by the letter of "Asmodeus," which appeared in your Journal of the 29th Nov.; but as much dissatisfaction and even serious inconvenience is often caused to shareholders, by leading them to depend upon an earlier return than is likely to take place, I think it highly desirable that the anticipations which have been excited by the old man's exclamation—"Ah, Sir, only fork Wheal Enys, and however good Porkellis may be, she'll beat her"—should have an authoritative answer. I extract the following from the formal report of Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, who inspected the mine, to enable him to advise the committee as to the best site for the engine:—"By working the mine in this manner, I think you could sink both shafts—that is, the perpendicular and one of the diagonals to 15 fms. below adit, and, by cross-cutting, open a communication there in eight months from the time of working the engine, so that the perpendicular shaft would fall in with the Buck's north lode, about the 15 fm. level, in three months. The Buck's south lode might be cut in two months, and Trevarvo's lode in another two months—together seven months; or, allowing for delays which cannot be foreseen, one month, thus making the whole estimated time as above eight months."—"And by driving the same cross-cut 9 fms. further south, the red lode will also be cut."

I am not sure that the plan here recommended will be adopted; but it is perfectly evident that under any plan some time must elapse, and calls be made, before Wheal Enys can make any dividend, or be compared with Porkellis.—AMICUS: *Dec.* 9.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—In consequence of the late purser of this mine having left the company, without calling a meeting to deliver up the book and documents entrusted to his charge, a committee of investigation was appointed at the last meeting to go through the whole of his accounts. They have now completed their task, and have much satisfaction in announcing that they find them perfectly correct in every item. The books are now ready for the inspection of any shareholder. It was deemed by the committee advisable, at the same time as looking into their affairs in London, to do the same at the mine, for which purpose they engaged the services of Capt. Hosking—a gentleman whose qualifications as a practical miner, and his integrity as an impartial reporter, are too well known to need any comment. Capt. Hosking has been down and examined the mine, and laid his report before the shareholders, which has been received with much pleasure by them. The following is an abstract of the principal heads of the report, details of which may be seen at the office:—

"Every facility was afforded me by the agent (Capt. Willcocks), who accompanied me through every part of the underground workings. I was very agreeably surprised to find such large and promising lodes. The mine possesses a very great advantage—viz.: there is water-power sufficient to put it down 60 fms. under adit, good roads, and only a short distance from a shipping port, in a wooded district, where timber may be had very cheap, and in abundance. I notice, first, Diver's lode at the entrance of the western adit level, which is driven north on a cross-course; it is from 1 to 2½ ft. wide, composed of soft spar, iron pyrites, prian, and flookan, spotted with lead ore and gossan, which on the back I believe to be rich in silver. This south lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, underlaying about 3 ft. in a fathom, bearing nearly east and west, composed of gossan, strongly impregnated with iron pyrites, and spotted with copper ore. Further north 28 fms. in this level, is another lode (Lambert's), parallel with the latter, underlaying north 2 ft. in a fathom; it is full 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, full of pyrites and copper ore. I consider this a champion lode, and such an one I have not seen so near the surface for many years past. This level is extended 11 fms. further north, and within 3 fms. of the engine-shaft; the stratum through which this level is driven is a light, soft, congenial clay-slate. I went into the old adit, but there little has been done of late; but all the lodes that are here cut contain silver, and are of a very promising description, and which, at a deeper level, will be found productive. The engine-shaft is down 5 fms. 3 ft., sunk in good ground; one part is in gossan and flookan, supposed to be part of the north and south lode now driving on. I recommend the sinking of this shaft with all speed, and the erection of the water-wheel. There are several lodes in the sett, and at 80 fms. from the shaft is an elvan course 10 ft. wide. The works that have been done are systematic and miner-like. Taking into consideration the congenial nature of the strata, the elvan course passing through the centre of the sett, the advantages of economical working by means of water-power, and the number and valuable properties of the lodes, I do not hesitate to say that, if the mine is fairly prosecuted, it will become an immensely profitable and lasting one to the shareholders."

WHEAL LUGGAN.—Operations are about to be again resumed at this promising mine, by sinking a shaft on the lead lodes which in the recent workings, proved very productive. The depth is only 6 fms., but a good course of ore is found going down. It is the same lode as that now being wrought on in East Alfred, the produce of which is identical. It is proposed to sink, by means of a small engine, to prove the lode 20 fms. deep, where it is supposed it will be sufficiently remunerative to pay its working cost. The adit is to be driven north, to intersect the large champion copper lode known to exist a few fms. in advance of the present end, and, when effected, the proper site for a 70-inch cylinder engine will be decided on. A well known mining agent is about to make a survey and report of the property, which, when received, will be duly laid before the public. This sett is exactly north, and adjoins Alfred Consols

HONE, a whetstone, small and hard, varying in weight from 1 to 6 lbs., cut very smooth for sharpening razors, pen-knives, engravers and joiners' tools &c. There are several qualities; those we receive from Turkey, when in the rough, are worth only 2d. per lb., but when squared up and framed are sold at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; their colour is that of box-wood, and different shades o grey. Those imported from Germany are of a yellow-white colour, and are sold at 24s. to 36s. per dozen. There are also petrifactions brought from Ireland produced by sinking holly-wood in Lough Neagh for six or seven years, when they become of a light mottled brown colour, which, with a still coarser description from Wales, are sold at reduced prices. The whole are conveyed in boxes and hampers of 1 to 2 cwts.—Import duty free.—Poole's *Statistics of Commerce.*

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.—We have had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of feeding a large steam-boiler furnace without producing smoke. This satisfactory result is secured by the adoption of a newly-invented description of boiler made with two furnaces, in which the flame from the one furnace meets with and consumes the smoke from the other. Of course, in order to produce a beneficial effect, the furnaces require to be fed alternately, so as to secure the having one furnace only at a time in a green state. The principle of alternate firing is not new, but we understand that until very lately no boilers were made by which the principle could be carried into practical operation. The one we saw has been made by Mr. Gray, of Washington-street, for the Messrs. M'Farlane, distillers, Port Dundas. So far as we could judge, this description of boiler is a great improvement on the ordinary tubular boiler with reference to the consumption of smoke, and is described as not inferior in other respects. A well-sustained effort for the general adoption of such means will go far to remove from us the plague of smoke.—*Glasgow Mail.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS HAVE CURED AN ULCERATED LEG, AND PREVENTED AMPUTATION.—The wife of Mr. T. Baylis, of Eight-court, Seven-house, Cheapside, Birmingham, suffered for more than eight years from a dreadfully ulcerated limb; during a great portion of that time she was under medical treatment at Birmingham, where she was frequently told that amputation must ultimately take place, and it was impossible to heal the wound; however, under the advice of her friends, she tried Holloway's ointment and pills, which have effected a perfect cure, and she strongly recommends others similarly afflicted to use them after this proof of their efficacy in one of the worst cases.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

A meeting of creditors and debenture holders in this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 9th inst.,

JOHN HENRY PELLY, Esq. (deputy-governor), in the chair.

Mr. YOUNG (the solicitor) then read the advertisement calling the meeting, after which a list of the creditors was called over, some of whom answered to their names personally, and a great number by proxy. Mr. Young then stated that, according to this list, the known debts of the company were 364,485*l.* To constitute this a legal meeting, agreeable to the provisions of the Act, it would be requisite that there should be in the room persons representing the sum of 273,364*l.*; with the proxies they held, and the persons who were present, they had about 304,000*l.* in the room, which thereby, this being the first step under the bill, rendered their proceedings legal.

Mr. PELLY said that, such being the case, as chairman, he now declared this a legal meeting.

Mr. BEATTIE said, it was with great pleasure that he rose to move the resolution, which would almost constitute the business of the day. He need not tell them the struggles the committee had to revive the company. He represented there somewhere about 50,000*l.*, and it was his desire, as well as that of his friends, that they should recover something of what they had already supposed to have been lost; and he trusted the step about to be taken to-day would be attended with that result. Mr. Beattie concluded with moving the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to convert all the debentures, promissory notes, loan notes, and debts of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, the holders and creditors in respect of which, at the time of the first insertion of the advertisement of this present meeting, have not executed the indenture of the 3d day of Nov., 1848, mentioned or referred to in "The Governor and Company of Copper Miners Act, 1851," or left claims in the Master's office, under the decree in the said act also mentioned, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the said indenture, or who, having left such claims, had abandoned the same, and all claim to the benefit of the same indenture, and under the said decree, or who had been declared in the suit in the said Act mentioned not to be entitled to the benefit of the same indenture, by reason of their not having executed the same indenture within twelve calender months after the date thereof, into paid-up stock of the said company, at the rate of 50*l.* per cent. of the amount of such debentures, promissory notes, loan notes, and debts.

Mr. W. GILBERTSON stated that he most cordially approved of the terms of the resolution, and begged to second it.

Mr. PRITCHARD inquired what progress the new company had made?

Mr. YOUNG replied that this was the first step.

Mr. PELLY said, previous to putting the resolution, he should wish that every one there should know what they were about. They had met to resuscitate the company, and the proceedings of to-day would commence a new era. They were called on to consent to the reduction of the claims to 10s. in 1*l.*, and he wished that it should be done deliberately, and with the conviction that it was necessary, in order to revive the company.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. YOUNG said the new capital required would be 200,000*l.* Under the Act, the rights of landlords (the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Talbot) were reserved, as well as the Bank of England. The sureties had paid about 50,000*l.*, for which they would receive 25,000*l.* in stock of the company.

A scrutiny was then taken of the amount of money requisite to pass the resolution, when it was found there had been voted in favour of it the sum of 309,442*l.* 2s. 7d.—being an amount more than sufficient to render the motion valid: 218,000*l* being required to vote.

Mr. PELLY then stated that this being carried, he might say was the whole business of the day. He then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. JANSON said that the company were highly indebted to Mr. Pelly, not only for his conduct in the chair that day, but for the unwearied perseverance and untiring energy which he had constantly displayed in endeavouring to forward their interests.

Sir THOMAS WILLSHIRE felt great pleasure in seconding this motion, and bore testimony to the ability which, on every occasion, Mr. Pelly had shown.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously. A desultory conversation then ensued, and the meeting terminated.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a special general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, in Old Broad-street, on Monday last,

JAMES HERRON, Esq., in the chair,

Mr. NICHOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, as well as the minutes of the one held on the 17th Nov.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the recommendation come to at the last meeting had led to the present one, which was to consider of the immediate dissolution of the company. There were now present, in person and by proxy, upwards of 2800 out of the 3715 shares; it was, therefore, a perfectly legal meeting, capable of carrying out the object in question, should it be their pleasure so to do; in which case a second must be held, to confirm the resolutions come to at the present one, at which the best steps to be taken could be discussed. If no one present had any observations to make, he would at once read the resolution, as worded by the solicitor of the company, and a meeting for the 30th inst. would at once be called.

Mr. FIELD suggested that at such meeting it would be desirable to have something like a correct estimate of what the engine, effects, &c., were worth, and to have a report from the mine. There was no way of making the produce meet the expenditure as they were now working, and to bring the concern into regular order fresh capital must be expended. They had not worked the mine unfairly, by digging her eyes out; had they done so, the lords would interfere. The better way, therefore, was to dissolve the present company, and then any shareholder who chose might have the same holding in the new as he had in the old; whilst those who preferred retiring could do so, and receive any proportion of the sale of the effects that would be in hand after all liabilities were discharged.

Mr. J. CUMBERLAND observed that this was fair on both sides; it gave every shareholder his option; and if the property was open to public competition in the disposal thereof, any party might come forward and bid, and thus the value of the property would be obtained. He would, therefore, propose the following resolution:

"That the company, or association, called the West Wheal Jewel Tin and Copper Mining Association, carried on under the regulations of a Deed of Settlement, dated the 18th day of October, 1838, be dissolved."

Mr. H. B. RYE seconded the same, and which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN announced that this terminated the business of the meeting, and that the shareholders would receive regular notice of the next, which they propose to hold on the 30th inst.

Mr. FIELD proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

WHEAL MARY EMMA MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tuesday last, the 9th instant,

S. H. ARMITAGE, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN commenced by observing, that this meeting was held in consequence of adjournment from Thursday last to this day. The shareholders were put in possession of a copy of the rules and regulations on Saturday, therefore had had ample time to give them their due consideration; copies thereof lay upon the table—they were assembled for the purpose of discussing them *seriatim*, and adopting them if they were approved of. He would request the purser, therefore, to read, first the notice convening the meeting; and, secondly, the rules and regulations.

Mr. GIBSON (the purser) read the former from the *Mining Journal*; the reading of the latter occasioned considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Birch, Lane, Creit, and others took part, but ultimately were unanimously adopted upon the motion of a proprietor, seconded by Mr. James Lane.

Mr. BIRCH expressed his utmost confidence in the chairman and committee. He had experienced the advantage of having ample funds in hand, so as to enable the supplies to be purchased for an early payment (he was a strong advocate for discount); and considering that the sum of 2*l.* 10s. per share had all gone in payment to Mr. Diamond and others to obtain possession of the machinery and effects free from any liability, they now required a call to purchase the flat-rods (about 160*l.*) and other things, amounting to about 400*l.* in the whole, so that the call ought to be at least 1*l.* per share. He would, therefore, propose that the call be 1*l.* per share.—Mr. BATTERS seconded the motion, when another long discussion took place; and on Mr. GIBSON making some reference as to the bad effect the 1*l.* call had at starting Peter Tavy, he was called to order, as that concern had nothing to do with Wheal Mary Emma.

A PROPRIETOR observed, that the company was constituted in 1024 shares, on which 2*l.* 10s. per share had been contributed, as he understood, for the purchase and carrying on of the mine; and as there was no financial statement showing how the 2560*l.* had been disposed of, he considered it right to ask for vouchers of such money being expended before they were called upon to pay another call, which he should resist. He spoke for others also, who had purposely abstained from attending the meeting, and who, with himself, were determined to resist the payment, until the appropriation of the 2560*l.* had been accounted for: that statement ought to be forthcoming, and no objection raised to producing it.—Mr. GIBSON, in reply, observed that the prospectus stated the concern as purchased of Mr. Diamond for 2560*l.*—he surrendering possession to the company of the mine, the stock and effects thereon, which had cost him a sum considerably beyond that amount, and not very long since he could have had 4000*l.* for it.

Mr. CREET wished to give even a more distinct explanation: the mine had been in existence upwards of three years, and principally carried on by Mr. Diamond and Capt. S. Paul, who held above two-thirds, but who, not being able to keep up their position, resolved to place it in the market—some shares cost 4*l.* each. It would have been useless to offer it to a London company with any liabilities hanging over it, therefore, that sum had been fixed upon, and which had cleared off all liabilities to the present day. The 50s. per share had thus been disposed of: they owed no one anything, and the call was purposely for the future workings.

The CHAIRMAN made some comment on what had fallen from the three preceding speakers, and read over the first clause of the rules and regulations—observing, that as a committee they had not as yet acted, their appointment not having been confirmed until this day. He thought all in future would go straight; the other gentlemen had previously been almost strangers to him, and a month ago he did not know such a mine existed. He had taken his 40 shares—paid 2*l.* 10s. each for them, on the explicit understanding it was for the coming in, and that 1*l.* more would immediately be necessary for carrying on the future explorations; he was desirous of 10 more, but could not get them. He had had two interviews with Mr. Diamond, who showed him that the machinery on the mine had cost him upwards of 1200*l.*, and was worth at least 2000*l.*, independent of other expenses therein.

A PROPRIETOR again expressed his conviction that every shareholder had not been called on to pay 2*l.* 10s. per share—therefore, they were not all upon one footing. He should persist in seeing how the 2560*l.* had been appropriated before he advanced another penny.

A SHAREHOLDER stated that he was quite of the same opinion, and should act in concert, until satisfied that every shareholder had paid 2*l.* 10s. per share.

Mr. TINDALL said that he had seen Mr. Diamond's books and accounts, and was quite prepared to state that the sum named did not cover the amount of his outlay.

A SHAREHOLDER observed, that the matter settled itself down to a short and simple question—whether the concern was worth the money or not: it appeared nearly twice as much had actually been expended thereon, and, therefore, he was bound to believe it was so; at all events, he disapproved of the steps taken by certain parties, who rose an objection or two on Thursday, and now not showing themselves, but delegating their power into the hands of another individual, who came as their representative: he would support the call being made.

Mr. BATTERS said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion for a call, which was put and carried with one dissentient voice, who entered his protest.

The business of the meeting having terminated, the usual compliment was paid to the chairman, and suitably responded to, after which the meeting dissolved.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode at Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 90 fm. level, since the last report. The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, is equal to the last report—50*l.* per fm. There has been no lode broken in No. 1 winze since last reported, and at present the men are rising over the 90 fathom level against this winze, on account of water in it; we expect this week to communicate the rise with this winze, after which the lode will be taken down. No. 4 winze is holed to the 80 fm. level, and the men are put to sink. In No. 2 winze, under this level east, the lode is worth for copper ore 70*l.* per fm.; the south branch, in the 80 fm. level, at Wyld's shaft, is larger, but just of the same value per fm. as last reported—40*l.* No change to notice in any other part of these mines.

BEACON.—We are still driving the deep adit level on the course of the lode, which is still improving as we get farther into the hill, with some good stones of tin in it. We are also sinking Tellam's shaft a few fathoms deeper, to get into solid ground, when we shall cut into the lode again; for in turning over the attle this week we have found some good stones of tin; I think, by the tinstuff we have found, that most of the attle will pay for stamping, and as soon as we cut Tellam's lode again I should recommend putting up stamps. They have cut a large lode in Great Bryn Consols, and, by tracing it, I have little doubt it runs through our sett. I put two men on Saturday last to sink pits to discover the lode; in sinking the second pit they discovered the broil of a very large lode, with tin in it; it is very much like the Great Bryn lode, with beautiful soft killas by the side of it.

BICTON CONSOLS.—At the date of my last, in the beginning of October, the shaft in No. 2 lode had been cleared and secured by the adit level, where the lode was full 6 ft. wide, and very promising. The engine has been brought on the ground, and would by this time have been at work but for an accident, which has caused the delay of about a fortnight. It is well known that the former adventurers have sunk the shaft 24 fms. below the adit level, and that there were good samplings of lead ore from this level. All the progress which was made at that time, however, was brought to a standstill, owing to the departure from this country of Mr. Malachi, who held by far the largest share of the mine, without making any arrangements for the continuance of the works. With the aid of the engine now in course of erection, the shaft will be cleared to the 24 fm level in a couple of months; at this depth it is maintained by the miners who worked there under the last adventurers, that a good course of ore will be found—an assertion which is fully borne out, not only the state of the lode in the adit level, but from the actual returns from the surrounding mines; the whole forming the best lead-producing district in the east of Cornwall. The accounts to this time show an expenditure of 1188*l.* 4s. 5d., inclusive of 600*l.* on account of engine, &c., and comprising a period of more than seven months from the commencement of the present workings.

BISHOPSTONE.—Our 20 fm. level south is driven nearly 40 fms. on the course of the lode; the forebreast has a good deal of spar in it, and some lead ore, and is now fast reaching the part of the lode that shows ore at the surface at high-water mark. The cross-cut west in this level we believe to be very near the western lode; the ground is becoming more wet, and is easier for driving. The eastern cross-cut is driven 53 fms.; there is spar in the forebreast, and a little ore in it.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The men have finished the plat in the 30 fm. level, and are now in course for driving. The 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is still poor; a stope in the back of this level, west of the engine-shaft, will produce 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; ditto, west of Hughes's winze, 1 ton per fm. The lode in Hallett's engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of ore. We have suspended the driving of the 20 fm. level north, until we communicate the rise in the back of this level to the old workings above, in consequence of the foul air. The lode in the rise is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm.

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—In driving the 95 fathom level north we find the lode to be producing a little more copper than when last noticed, but the size and other appearances are much the same as then. The lode in the 75 fm. level end south makes a very encouraging show, and more load has been broken from it this week than in any former one. The character of it, excepting the quantity of mineral, is all that we could wish. The south end, 65 fathom level, has improved since last report, and we are, I may say, daily expecting to meet the desired alteration. I find no particular change in the shallow level south; the lode continues good in appearances, and yields good stones of lead and copper. The pitches yield good work in lead and copper. We sampled 26 tons of the latter on Tuesday last.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—We still continue the cross-cut. The rock is yielding good slate, and as soon as we have completed the driving, we can set several bargains on contract at slate-making.

CHARLESTOWN.—The lode in the end west of No. 1 cross-cut still continues in size as before reported; the leader, or richer part of it, is about 2 ft. wide, producing work precisely of the same quality as that we sent you last week; this end we have set to drive by six men, at 38s. per fm.; we are also driving east of this (No. 1) cross-cut by six men, at 40s. per fm.; here the lode is 6 feet wide, and producing work of excellent quality, equal to the work from the west end. The end west of No. 2 cross-cut, in killas, close to the north wall, is now driven 8½ fms.; at this point we have cut through the lode, and find it to be about 7 ft. wide, and producing good work; we have set this piece of lode to stope out by the solid fathom to six men, at 50s. per fm.; the lode east of this (No. 2) cross-cut continues its usual size and character—viz.: 9 ft. wide, and producing some excellent work; we have now set this end to drive in gossan, close to the south end of the lode, by two men, at 40s. per fm. In No. 3 cross-cut we are still driving west in killas, close to the north wall of the lode, by two men, at 40s. per fm.; here we intend to hole to No. 2 before we cut out the lode. During the last week we have been opening a little west of No. 4 cross-cut, for the advantage of cutting through the lode; at this point we find the lode hard, which rather delays our progress in getting through it; this we have set to stope out by the solid fathom by four men, at 90s. per fm.; we have also set a new shaft to sink from surface by six men, at 14s. per fm.—this shaft will come down on the end west of No. 1 cross-cut, which will be of great importance to us for ventilating the mine, also for drawing the stuff. In the cross-cut north of fat-work shaft since last report we have intersected another branch, which is composed of capel, spar, and tin, with an underlie north about 8 feet in a fathom; the tin in this branch is of a larger grain than any we have ever before seen in this mine, and of the best quality; the ground in this end has every appearance and indication of being near the main lode. We have at present 26 heads of stamps at work, and shall soon be into the market with some of our produce. On the whole, we can say that we are moving on most satisfactorily.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—The new engine-shaft is now sunk to about 22 fathoms below the 18, and we hope to reach the 40 by this day week (Dec. 16), when we shall, with all possible speed, cut a plat, fix cistern, and commence driving to Old Wheal Basset copper lode, which is now about 7 fathoms from the shaft. The character of the ground is also, I am glad to state, precisely the same as that in which Wheal Basset lode proved so productive in the former workings. Taking this fact in conjunction with those branches of the lode which lately intersected the shaft, and which contained many rich stones of copper and tin, I think we may reasonably anticipate a rich lode in the 40.

CUBERT (SILVER-LEAD).—We have set about clearing up the bottom of the shaft, and until that is done we cannot ascertain its depth; we have put in the bottom lift, and it is now working; as soon as the loose rubbish is cleared we shall proceed to sink for a 45 fm. level. In the 35 fm. level east we are still driving on the north lode, which is 18 in. wide; it retains the same features as reported in my last; we do not expect much improvement for some few fathoms yet in the west end. I have set to drive south in the elvan course to cut what I consider to be the main part of the lode. The 25 east we have resumed driving; the west end of this level is in good ground for lead, worth 7*l.* per fm.; this part of the mine is looking very promising; there are seven pitches working in the back of this level, and producing good work. The 15 fm. level east is improving, and holds out good promise, judging also by what has been seen in the adit level. The west end is driving on the north lode; we have a leader of lead here, which improves as we go on. The dressing department is going on regularly. I shall be better able to judge of the quantity of lead raised in my next.

CYFANNEDD FAWR.—We continue the driving in the breast of the adit level, and have gone through a very strong branch of a lode, carrying ore. The frost having left us, we are again busy with the dressing of the ore.

DAREN.—The following is a summary of the report laid before the shareholders by the manager, at the two-monthly meeting:—From old documents and sections of the mine, it appeared to me that the principal ore ground worked to great profit some 80 years ago, was not seen by the company preceding the present one. It was, therefore, determined to drive up levels from the eastern side of the hill to Sheldon's shaft, and there to apply a steam-engine to unwater the ore ground alluded to. With this view, level Coed adit has been cleared and driven 250 fms., and is now within 100 fms. of the proposed engine-shaft. A new level, called Oliver's, has been driven from the side of the hill 40 fms. upon the course of the lode, and is now going through a good course of silver-lead and copper ores. A level, called Francis's, has been taken up between these levels, from which in the last year about 1200*l.* worth of ore has been sold. A good crushing mill, with dressing flooring, and the necessary apparatus have been completed, and the steam-engine has been prepared, and as soon as all the work is finished it will be erected. In fact, all the work of the mine is proceeding favourably and steadily towards the great object in view—viz., the unwatering of the great old workings on the western part of the mine, and, when this is accomplished, success is almost certain.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 70 east is 2 ft. wide, 9 in. of which is of good promise, and will turn out 1½ tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the west end, in the same level, has made a splice, which, I think, from the present appearance, will lead to an improvement in that part. The lode in the winze in the 60 fathom level will turn out 5 tons of ore per fm.; no change in the 60 and west since my last report. Carthew's shaft is down 14 fathoms below the adit level, and I have put a part of the men to cross-cut to the lode, while the others are dividing the shaft. Rendle's shaft is down 20 fms. below the surface, where the men will commence to cross-cut to the lode, and divide the shaft forthwith.

DOLFRWYNOG.—We continue to make good progress in the sinking of our engine-shaft (Williams's); the ground is kindly and promising, but the water continues increasing. In Harvey's trial, the whole of the ground is mixed with copper, and there is every inducement to commence the sinking. I consider there is great improvement in this work since Mr. John Paull inspected the mine.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The south lode, in the 58 fm. level, is increasing in size, producing some copper ore, but not worth saving. The lode in the rise is 2½ feet wide—good work.

EAST TOLGUS.—The end east of new shaft, on North Buller lode, is producing a little ore. The new shaft is down between 8 and 9 fms. There is a good deal of water in it; but more force will be put into it, to communicate it as soon as possible to the cross-cut south from Boundary shaft.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ground in the engine-shaft continues favourable for sinking—a beautiful killas. The lode in the 23 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide composed of flookan and peach.

ESGAIR LLEE.—During the week, we have extended the cross-cut north in the 10 about 12 ft.; it now appears that we have been driving the 10, east of engine-shaft, on the south part of the lode; the winze is 7 fms. below the adit, and is quite perpendicular, and must be coming down 10 or 12 feet north of the level; we have put the men to drive north-east to intersect the north part; the lode must be 12 ft. wide—in the winze it is improved to ½ ton of ore per fathom—in fact, it is very probable we have been leaving the most orey part of the lode standing to the north in sinking this winze; as soon as we have communicated it to the 10 we shall take it down. The caunter lode in the adit east of Jones's winze is looking much better; from the bottom of the level to 2 ft. above the orey part it is 8 in. wide, and has a promising appearance. The tribute department is much the same. We are getting on well in the dressing, and in erecting the drawing-machine.

GELLIRHEIVIN.—The rise from the deep adit is proceeding slowly towards the ore ground gone down from Bonsall's level. The rise is taken up to the westward of the run of ore, and is rising on an angle eastward to meet it, and it is expected on its touching it that considerable quantities of ore will be made available.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—On last Saturday, our setting day, the deep adit was set to drive south at 1*l.* 2s. 6d. per fathom; there are about 5 fms. to drive to get under a shaft coming down, which has about 5 fms. to sink to communicate—this will be accomplished in a fortnight; the holing this shaft will ventilate the deep adit, and save the cost of wheeling the stuff. By pushing the deep adit 30 fms. further south we shall intersect a rich copper lode we have discovered at surface; we shall cut it 12 fms. deep, and by driving east on its course will get 30 fms. backs; this will be easily accomplished, as the ground is soft for driving, and will require little if any timber. The driving this deep adit is of great importance, as we cannot tell what lodes remain not intersected, the surface being alluvial, consequently costeaning not to be depended on. After the shaft before-named is communicated with, we intend opening the tin lode lately intersected, which has been already reported; it can be easily broken, being embedded in a soft decomposed clay-slate. Stamping power must be had immediately to pulverise the tin; there is a large stream of water which can be made available to pass over two wheels. Only one should be erected at present until further development is made on the lode. The wheel should be 25 feet in diameter, and according to the present appearance of this lode it will pulverise about 4 tons per month.

— *Dec.* 10.—Mr. John Webb, engineer, says.—At your request I have visited the Great Bryn Mine, and beg to hand you my report. I should recommend you to erect a water-wheel for 12 stamps, which would stamp about 400 sacks of tinstuff per week, and from the quality of the lode turn out about 4 tons of tin per month—this wheel and stamps should be put up immediately. There is water-fall enough for another wheel, and when the ground is more open you may erect the second stamps. The copper lodes are looking well. The tin lode, no doubt, will turn out a very great quantity of tin. On the whole, I consider it a rich mine.

— *Dec.* 10.—Having inspected the Great Bryn Mine yesterday, I beg to give you my remarks. Since my former visit a tin lode has been intersected in the deep adit, driving south; this lode has a regular leader, 3 ft. wide, an average sample of which I carefully assayed, and it produced 2 qrs. of black tin to the ton of stuff, or 5 cwts. to the 100 sacks. There are other branches on the south part of this tin lode which contain tin, and the lode from wall to wall is 5 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin. I also assayed a particular stone from this lode, which produced 60 per cent. of black tin, the quality of which is such as to rate it with the first common. The air-shaft sinking towards the deep adit is going through branches which contain black and yellow copper ore, and appear to belong to some copper lode which you will likely cut soon in the deep adit, by continuing south on the point you are now driving. The ground in the deep adit south is improving as to its congenial character for mineral, and I would recommend that this end be pushed with all speed. I also beg to suggest that a stamps be erected at once with 12 heads, which will cost about 100*l.* Additional water-power can be made available, which can be done as the lode is being proved, and the tin taken to market. From the appearance of the tin lode at so shallow a level, I am of opinion it will make considerable and lasting profits to the company. Of course the lode will not be estimated by the produce of the rich stone, as above, but by the average sample.—JNO. KERNICK.

GREAT SHEBA.—Our north shaft is going down splendidly, and is in a beautiful country: the men sunk about 8 ft. last week, but their progress this week will not be so great, as they have to timber. The two men on Vatcher's lode have cross-cut sufficient to commence sinking, and if we can keep the water, we shall be able to throw up some good rocks of ore. I stated that it would cost us about 30s. per month in employing a man to grease the engine; I have discharged the man, to make a saving, and requested the smith to attend to it, besides doing his usual work, for 2*l.* per month.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 50 fm. level, east from Buckley's, is a promising one, as well as the 40 east, but not very productive at present. Burgan's shaft, sinking below the 30, has a good bunch of lead; the 30 east will produce 1 ton of good ore per fm., and the winze below the 20, 1 ton; the 20, west from Burgan's, on the new lode, looks more promising, with good stones of lead; the 20, cross-cut south, has intersected a lode, which is poor; we must drive to see whether it proves the tin lode or not. The stopes are looking favourable, and yielding fair quantities of ore.

HERODSFOOT.—Driving south in the 137 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom; for the last 2 fms. (behind the end) the lode will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. In the south end, 127 fm. level, the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the north end of the same level the lode is 2 feet wide, and will yield 4 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 117 fm. level south we are driving by the side of the lode, the wall of which presents favourable indications, being spotted with lead. In the 106 fm. level south the lode is split into branches, and we are driving east to cut the main part of the lode, which has gone off in that direction. In the 94 fm. level we continue to drive by the side of the lode, and have not taken it down during the past month. In the 82 fm. level we have commenced to drive eastward to get under Boase's shaft, and to ascertain if there be any other part of the lode to the eastward of the present driving. Boase's shaft is under water, and we are obliged to suspend all operations there, but hope to unwater it by the cross cut and a rise from the 82 fathom level. The stopes generally throughout the mine are looking better than for some time past, and will, on an average, yield 9 cwts. per fm. In the back of the 94 fm. level there are three stopes working that will average rather more than 13 cwts. per fm. We sampled on Saturday last a parcel of ore computed at 55 tons, and have no doubt we shall have the same quantity in four weeks' time, notwithstanding the holidays which occur in this month. On the whole, therefore, I can safely say the mine is much improved, and giving every hope of paying its way again very shortly.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 55 fm. level, east and west of Doidge's winze, is as last reported. Eastman's winze, sinking below the 45, will produce from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 45, east of Eastman's winze, produces some good saving work for copper ore. The lode in Victor's winze is, so far, producing good saving work for copper. The lode in Hitchen's shaft is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundic, with good stones of ore in places; the lode in the 45 east produces occasionally good stones of ore.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's shaft is favourable, and sunk 7 fms. 2 in. below the 132 fm. level. A great deal of work has been done, besides, in fixing pit, and all the necessary work connected with it; we shall in future make great progress by way of sinking. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft is very much improved indeed, now set at 18*l.* per fm., and sunk 13 fms. 10 in. below the 100 fm. level; we consider this to be a very important feature for the eastern part of the mine. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 132, east of the great cross-course, will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm.—sunk 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the level; the other winze in the bottom of the same level, 13 fms. further east, is at present idle for want of men to work it. The party that formerly worked there refused the price offered them, which we considered was a fair one, and we would give no more; the first party that present themselves, and will take it, will be employed; it will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The 132 fm. level, east of the last-mentioned winze, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 132 fm. level, north and south, is 5 ft. wide, producing saving work, and opening ground that will be taken away at a moderate tribute. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 5 ft. wide, and will produce 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; the rise over this level, on the flookan part, is idle for want of men, but it will be resumed the first opportunity. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 6 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of ore per fm.; this level is extended 80 fms. from the cross-course. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, flookan, and stones of copper ore; it is driven 30 fms. from the shaft, and there still remains about 55 fms. to explore to effect a communication between the two. The tribute department, on the whole, is improved.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level south is as last reported; this level north is worth 20 cwts. to the fm. Kelley's rise is worth 15 cwts., Hewitson's rise 20 cwts., Salt sump stope 30 cwts, Salt level stope 10 cwts., Salt level rise 8 cwts., and the 30 fm. level 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. At Thornthwaite, the 27 fm. level is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.

KINGSETT AND BEDFORD.—The lode in the end north of Walters' shaft during the past week has produced some good stones of lead, and is larger; ditto, in the south end, the lode is 15 inches wide, composed of soft spar, black jack, and lead. Our cross-cut is not composed of as much capels, but intermixed with dark slate, branches of spar, and discharging a quantity of water.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The backs of the 86 and 74, west of Stewart's, are still yielding above a ton per fm. There is a good branch of ore in the 74, east of Gilpin's, yielding from 6 to 8 cwts. of lead to the fm., ground kindly; in the 74 west the lode is very large, and improved a little this week. In the rise over the 62 west a good stone of ore with them. We have suspended the 50 west for the present. I have engaged a vessel to take another cargo of lead, on the 9th inst., for the Holywell market.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—We have forked the water to the 36 fm. level, but cannot get into the drivages, I am sorry to say, they being, as was the case in the 24, full of rubbish, and gone together. The shaft will require to be properly secured with timber before we proceed below this place; but I hope by another week to be some way from here towards the 50 fm. level, where we shall, if all be well, fix a plunger lift.

MERLLYN.—The 26 fm. level is improved,—worth 15*l.* per fm., and the lode much more promising. The stopes east, in the back of this level, are worth 30*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 16 fm. level are worth 30*l.* per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine. We have fixed on the 1st of January next for starting the engine; and, should no unforseen circumstance prevent us, I have no doubt we shall be prepared to work on that day.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft is about 4 ft. wide, with a branch of good ore on the south side which will produce 15 cwts. per fm.; the lode is spreading over the shaft, and is rather harder. I hope the shaft will be down to the 42 by the latter part of next week. The lode in the 30 fm. level east is about 3 feet wide, with a leader of ore on the south side, which will produce half a ton of ore per fathom. No alteration in the west end. The tributers are doing rather better, having discovered a leader of good ore in the back of the 30 fm. level, from 3 to 6 in. wide.

NANTEOS.—The 50, east of Taylor's shaft, is a little improved, and now yields 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 30 west, on the south lode, is yielding about ½ ton of ore per fm. The deep adit level, at Raith Duis, is driving in soft ground; lode 3 feet wide, composed of killas, spotted with mundic and blende. The tributers will raise from this place about 5 tons of ore in the two months. The pitch at Llwyber Llynog is yielding about 12 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes generally are looking well in the mines, and the sampling, on the 8th inst., amounts to 50 tons of ore for the month.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the 82 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 4 ft. wide, a good course of yellow ore. The lode in the 72 fm. level is 2½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and grey ore, a very good lode. The lode in the 82 fathom level, west of Miner's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, spar, and, yellow ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 72 fathom level is 2 ft. wide, a good lode of yellow ore. Our tribute pitches are still looking well.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 80 fm. level, east of west shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, with stones of ore.

NORTH TRELAWNY.—We are getting on famously with the shaft, and the weather is much in our favour—if it continues to hold up, we shall soon be down into a course of ore. Really, the more the sett is opened the greater does the importance and

value of the property show itself. It is no speculation—it is a certainty. There have been many gentlemen inspecting this mine, who appear astonished at the specimens they are enabled to obtain so near to surface. Amongst others, there has been a mining broker from London, who tells us great inquiry is made for the shares. He was very particular in the inquiries he made, but did not state his object. Of course, we furnished all details, and showed him everything; for we desire inspection, and the more who come the better. I have ordered the necessary materials for getting on expeditiously; but you must come down as soon as possible, and bring all the committee with you.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—We expect to finish the plat at the bottom of the engine-shaft, 34 fathom level, by the end of this week, after which we shall commence driving north to intersect the lode, which is cut off by the slide for some fathoms to the north of the shaft. The lode in the 22 fm. level, south of boundary shaft, is still greatly disordered by the elvan course; it carries some spots of lead, but is not worth saving; the lode in the same level north is yielding good saving work, being 5 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the stopes under the 10 fm. level, south of the winze, we have a good leady lode, 5 feet wide, for about 3 fms. in length; beyond this, in stoping south, it is not so rich, and is, as we found in driving the 10 fm. level, harder and more dredgy—on an average worth 30*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stopes above this level, north of the rise, is better than I expected to find it—5 ft. wide, yielding lead ore to the value of 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 23 fm. level is looking very well going south, but in the north end the lode is rather small and poor; in the south end it is 10 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. We are making every preparation for the new 24 inch plunger at the stamps floors, and after it is erected we shall considerably augment our returns. We have sampled from the Pentire sett, computed 28 tons 2 qrs. lead ores, dry weight, of good quality. I have sent samples to the different smelters, and fixed the day of sale for Tuesday the 9th inst. We have at surface, in course of dressing, about 12 tons of Pentire Glaze ore, and about 3 tons to draw up from the 23 fm. level. We have about 4 tons at surface (undressed) from the Pentire sett. With the exception of the 22 fm. level south, the prospects of the mine are equally good, if not better, than at any period since the new discovery,

RIX HILL.—In the 17 fm. level, on new south lode, we are rising to communicate with Elliott's pitch, where they have a good lode, which cannot be taken down with advantage until they hole. The 28 produces good saving work, and we are cross-cutting to ascertain the size and quality of the lode—the ground in both cross-cuts hard. But little has been done in the 40 cross-cut this week, in consequence of some ground falling in from the upper part of the shaft, and the breakage of our clack door-piece, which has taken the men most of the week to repair. The tribute pitches are looking much as usual.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINE.—We are making very good progress in driving the 12 fm. level, which is now driven 7 fms.; the ground continues favourable for ore, and we expect in a few weeks to have the level driven up to the junction of the east and west lode, when we anticipate meeting with a good run of ore.

SOUTH WALES.—We have resumed the sinking of Thomas's shaft below the 12; but the recent floods impede the progress of the same.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The 60 cross-cut is still driving by six men, ground much as last mentioned. We have also set the 60 north on the east of the shaft on the course of the lode, to drive by four men; lode about 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, killas, prian, and soft spar, with a great deal of fine mundic, and spots of lead occasionally—price, 2*l.* per fm., and set for 4 fms. stent.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have commenced driving west from the engine-shaft (whose depth is 8 fms. 3 ft.) towards the lode; the end is hard at present, but may be expected to improve when got nearer the lode; the exact distance to intersect it cannot be known, as the workings at surface are very large and almost filled with rubbish, neither can its underlay be properly ascertained; we expect to search the lode in 5 or 6 fms.; the water is increasing, and we may not be able to intersect the lode until the engine is set to work; should the water much increase by the end of the month, we shall suspend until the engine commences working. The masons are busily employed in building the engine-house, and if not hindered by rough weather, they hope to complete it by the end of the year, so that the engineer may commence putting in the engine. The stopes are producing very good work: we have never had a better lode than at present. The adit at St. Gongo is still progressing in easy ground by four men, requiring at present no timber. In the last month 19 fathoms were driven—price for driving, 12s. per fathom.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the rise above the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore: we have holed with a borer hole; the men will commence driving the 100 next week. In the 90, west of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the stopes above, east of Woolcock's rise, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 28*l.* per fm.; in the stopes below ditto, west of Arthur's winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm.; in the 90, east of Christoe, the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore.—Parent Lode: The 64 cross-cut, north of Parent shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode; ditto south, to cut the Middle lode.—Middle Lode: At Burgess's shaft, below the 25, the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—The 45 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, is further improved since Saturday last; at present it will yield about 1¼ ton of copper ore per fm.

TRENAULT LIME QUARRY.—When I forwarded the testimonial of the farmers and others of this vicinity, in favour of the importance and value of the lime from the Trenault Quarries, our worthy neighbour, Mr. H——, was absent from home, but I have now the advantage of transmitting his valuable practical opinion, which is an entire confirmation of all that has been stated by those able to give evidence in refutation of the calumnious assertions of that solitary individual who so gratuitously endeavoured to shake the confidence of the shareholders, and to prejudice his former countrymen by striving to deprive them of the opportunity of getting lime cheap to manure their lands:—"Your letter has only just now come to my hand. I am very much surprised to find that any person should venture to speak or write against the quality of the lime at Trenault, or of the district and facility of disposing of it. In the first place, the lime is considered of a superior quality; secondly, the soil of the neighbourhood is of that quality that it is found that no other manure is so beneficial to the production of crops and grasses as lime, which, I am sure, might be sold to any extent. The nearest lime kilns are 10 and 15 miles from Trenault; and a very excellent country, to the back of Trenault, of 6 or 7 miles, is prevented, for the present, from using lime to the extent it would if it could be procured at Trenault. My decided opinion is, that any quantity raised at Trenault, and properly managed, might be sold for 1*s.* per bushel. I have an estate in the same parish, and should use a quantity of lime if I could procure it at Trenault. At present I use very little, and for most of my crops not any, in consequence of the heavy carriage from the other kilns. I hope shortly to see the quarries at Trenault fully at work."

UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's engine-shaft is now down to the 70 fm. level. I hope we shall commence driving the cross-cut south some time this week; the ground is rather hard, but we hope to cut the lode at this level by Christmas. In the 60 fathom level east there is no change to report since last week. It was not set on Saturday, in consequence of the men rising in the back, and it being necessary to wait the result of a day or two; I hope to set the end in a few days; the stopes in the back of the 60 east have a lode 2½ feet wide, worth, for tin and copper, 10*l.* per fm.; set at 15s.; in the 60 west the lode in the end is 3 feet wide, producing good work for tin, with some stones of copper ore, worth 6*l.* per fm., set at 40s. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth, for tin, from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fm., set at 35s. per fm. In the 40 west we have cleared about 5 fms., and find the accumulated stuff from the old workings will amply pay clearing, being good for tinwork; set again on Saturday to clear at 2s. 6d. per fm. In the rise in the 30 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth, for tin, 6*l.* per fm., set to hole to 20 at 15s. per fm.: in the 30 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide and greatly improved since last week, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin, set at 10s. per fathom. At Lambo, the 40 fm. level cross-cut, south from Kenworthy's engine-shaft, is driving towards Hampton's lode—the ground is much improved since my last report; the lode in this cross-cut, alluded to in my last report, is a cross lode, expected to have been fallen in with some time previously, and the one I mentioned to you when last in Cornwall; it is about 8 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore—set at 30s. per fm. The 40 fm. level, east of eastern whim, is resumed working—set to hole to Wheal Kitty old mine, at 27s. 6d. per fm. In the 30 fm. level west, on Hampton's lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore, mixed with lead, and upon the whole this end is greatly improved—set at 20s. per fm. During the last week we put some men to sink a winze below the 20 fm. level, east of Hampton's shaft, and found in the lode, which is 2½ feet wide, copper ore producing 1½ ton per fm., of a very good quality. We are down 9 feet. On Saturday last a pitch was set east and another west, both at 6s. tribute in 1*l.* We are still clearing this level west—set at 3s. per fm. We are clearing out foundations for stamps, engine-house, &c., with the utmost dispatch; there is a considerable quantity of ground to excavate, but I hope to be in a position to give the mason notice to commence his operations by the end of this week. The following tribute pitches were set on Saturday last for one or two months, at the option of the takers—viz.: At Lambo, in the back of the 20, west from Hampton's shaft, at 11s. tribute in 1*l.*; in the back of the 40, east of Wren's winze, at 8s. in 1*l.*; in the back of the 40, west of Wren's winze, at 11s. in 1*l.*; in the bottom of the 20 east, to join the cross-cut, at 6s. in 1*l.*; in the bottom of the 20, east of Hampton's shaft, at 6s. in 1*l.* At Unity, in the back of the 20, west of Gray's shaft, at 9s. in 1*l.*; in the back of the 40, east of Oxley's rise, at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.* We hope to be ready with from 80 to 90 tons of copper ore by the next sampling; and by Saturday next I hope we shall also be ready to go to the smelting-house with about 3 tons of tin from our water stamps.

WEST BASSET.—In the 84 fm. level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a leader of ore on the south side, worth full 20*l.* per fathom; ditto west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, gradually improving, now worth 8*l.* per fm. The 78 fm. level driving east is producing good stones of ore, lode 2½ ft. wide. In the 52 fm. level driving east the lode is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The ground in the new shaft is favourable for sinking, probably it may be holed from surface to the 20 fm. level by the end of next week; there will then be only 4 fms. more to spend to get a communication from surface to the 65 fm. level. There is about 150*l.* worth of ores on the floors ready to sample.

WEST GOGINAN.—Our wheel is gone to work, and getting on very well. I expect the water will be in fork on the 9th inst., so that the men will be able to commence operations in the 30 fm. level immediately. The lode in the deep adit level, east of the old shaft, is 5 ft. wide, much in appearances as last reported, with some small branches of ore.

WESTON (LEAD).—*Dec.* 6.—The air pit in Cwm Dingle level is 16½ fms. deep, and will be ready when four men have worked three more days each; at the depth of 12 fms. some quantity of ore has been raised; the vein is exactly of the same character as what Mr. Murray saw upon the other side of the hill. I cannot perceive any alteration in Cross's level. I shall alter my price (2*l.* per fm.) next month, if I can get the rails: I ordered them the other day.

— *Dec.* 10.—The air pit in the Cwm Dingle level is completely finished to the water, which is only about 5 yards distant from the level; if the water was once loosed, operations might be commenced, when a proper and effectual trial could be made with a small outlay. Cross's level is as usual—in the greenstone, without any alteration.

WEST PHŒNIX.—The engine-shaft is down from surface 17 fms. 3 ft. in ground which is hard for sinking; the present price is 35*l.* per fm. for 1 fm. stent, or the month out. Altogether I consider the stratum is good, as likewise the branches, which are still producing a small proportion of yellow copper ore of rich quality; this is also a promising feature for a productive lode at the intersection and at deeper points. All the rest of the work is in good order and going on well.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is now 6 fathoms under the 12 fm. level, and we still find the water coming from the western part of the mine, but it has not drained away sufficiently low in that part to see the bottom of the old men's workings; we have driven the cross-cut north in this level about 5 fms., and the ground continues favourable and kindly for making tin—I should say, in driving 3 fms. more we shall intersect the north lode. We are getting on as fast as possible with the stamps.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85 fm. level, on Wheal Jewel lode, is suspended—drove last month 3 fms. 1 ft. The 70, on the new south lode, west of Hodges's cross course, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore—drove last month 2 fms. 5 ft. 9 in. The 57, on Tolcarne tin lode, is suspended—drove last month 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. In the 42, west of Hodges's cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.—drove last month 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. In the 42, east of Quarry shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.—drove last month 1 fm. 5 ft. Quarry shaft is suspended—sunk last month 2 ft. The deep adit, driving south, is suspended—drove last month 3 fms. 3 ft. The 12 fm. level cross-cut is driving south of Tregoning's shaft—drove last month 1 fm. 4 ft.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—The ground in the north end has continued since my last report to be very stiff. The lode has been thrown about west from its usual direction, and also from its regular underlay; it is, however, again assuming its regular position, and, as soon as we get through the present stiff bar of country, we may expect to see the lode equally or more favourable than ever. We have had also a little lead, but in small quantities. There is a shaft sinking before the end, which will very speedily take the lode, and on which we intend to sink it. The level driving east has not yet come into contact with No. 2 lode, but we are daily expecting it. The smith's shop, &c. are complete, with the exception of a little carpenters' work, to finish the count-house.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the 60 cross-cut, south from engine-shaft we continue to break good stones of copper and lead ore; from the cross-course it has a promising appearance, being 3 ft. wide, with beautiful ground on each side. No lode has been taken down on the 37 fm. level during the past week. The lode in the adit level, to the west of the river, has still that promising appearance of rich-looking gossan, producing stones of black and yellow copper ore, being, at present, from 3 to 4 feet wide. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, superior in quality to that of last week's report; at present producing large stones of rich black and yellow copper ore; the best that I have seen have been just taken from the bottom of the winze. I hope to say more about it in my next.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The north lode in the adit is improving fast. The lode in the winze below adit is still large, good work for copper; it is somewhat disordered at present, but appears likely to open good tribute ground each side of it—we hauled a fine pile of work from the same on Monday last. The lode in the 12 end west driving towards the cross-course has not been taken down this week. Blanchard's winze, clearing and securing below the 12, will be completed this week to the 24, and if all things go well the men will be clearing and securing the latter level towards the western end next week. The water has been in fork to the 24 for some days past, and the shaftmen are engaged in dividing and casing the shaft, &c. Our engine, pitwork, drawing machine, &c., are going on tolerably well.—P.S. I have let one pitch on tribute, and could let others if the machine could be spared to draw up the attle or deads left in them. I have thought it advisable to leave these pitches for a few weeks; as it will require most of our time in clearing the three first ends below the adit, winzes, &c., as it ought to be our main object to get the ends west of the great course, where we may expect good results.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—According to your request I have inspected the above named mine. I find it to be a very extensive sett, upwards of two miles in length and two in breadth; there are several lodes in this sett, two of which have been opened on. They have driven a shallow adit on the course of one of the lodes about 15 fathoms; they then drove a cross-cut to cut the other. No. 1 lode is a very large one, 12 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and yellow ore, strongly impregnated with the black oxide of copper; in fact, when they were driving the adit it was enough in some places to make the water that comes from the lode quite black. It is the finest gossan lode I ever saw. No. 2 is of the same character as No. 1; they are about 4 fms. apart. There are several other lodes in the sett, with very strong gossan on the backs. The lodes are in a beautiful soft killas, which is very congenial for copper; the granite also runs through the western part of the sett. There is a never-failing stream of water running through the sett, which is available for working any machinery that may be required on the mine. You have also another great advantage by going back to the bottom of the hill. You can take up a deep adit which would intersect all the lodes, and unwater them to the depth of 50 fathoms or more. This adit could be driven at a small expense, the ground being so easy and cheap to drive at the present time. I should recommend the sinking of the shaft that is begun, and I have no doubt before you have sunk 20 fms. you will raise ore enough to pay a great part of your cost. And, from the appearance of the lodes, the strata that they are in, the elvan and granite courses, I think that, with a very small outlay of capital, the mine can be brought into a good dividend-paying state.—R. COWLING.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Thorne's shaft is sunk to the 97 fathom level, and we have commenced driving; in the north end the ground is good; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the south end the ground is good; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm.; and, from present appearance, I think an improvement will take place shortly. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is good, and the lode is 10 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the winze sinking under the 77 fm. level the ground is good, and the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm. At Webb's shaft, in the 70 fathom level south, the ground is moderate; the lode is 10 in. wide, but poor for ore at present. In the 60 fm. level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 8 in. wide, but poor for ore at present, with a very favourable appearance for a better change shortly. At Maxwell's shaft, in the 43 fm. level south, the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 13 cwts. of ore per fm. The tribute pitches in general are looking well. At Penhale, we have dropped the lift 21 fms., and forked the water 2 fms. under the 12 fm. level; and I am happy to say the engine is working well.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—The malleable does not appear to continue in the bottom of the winze, but rather inclining to the north-east in going down; consequently we have suspended sinking the winze, and in order to convince all who have an interest in it that I have not been too flattering in my reports, I will suspend the working of this malleable altogether, until it is intersected; we have now in the north eastern end of the winze a stope of malleable 3 fms. high, and about 6 ft. wide, and very soft to break. What this will lead to remains to be proved; it appears to me to be the tail end of the shoot, and if so, there is no question of its turning out a great quantity of native copper—at all events, it is an extraordinary thing to be seen now. We shall now confine our work to the two east and west lodes—Fuller's and Phillips's; on the latter, I thought to have driven into the killas ere this, but the lime rock is much thicker than I expected; however, we have now in the end a very pretty lode; I am fully persuaded that we shall have ore in this level when we get into the killas. We have sunk on Fuller's lode about 6 feet, and I can assure you the change is astonishing; against the south wall is a pretty light flookan and killas, and the lode softer, with more jack, mandic, lead, and copper: taking this lode altogether, I never saw a more promising one.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last we have driven about 9 ft. in the cross-cut north of Dare's shaft; the ground at present is rather stiffer, but I hope we shall see the lode in about three weeks more. No alteration at Wheal Baring since last week. We have not taken down our silver lode since my last. We have about 1½ ton of silver ore, which will be ready for the market this evening (Dec. 9), samples of which I shall forward to the smelting works on Thursday.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaftmen, since my last report, have been engaged in cutting a tip-plat in the 80 fm level, which will be completed in the course of a few days. The lode in the 80 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 40 fm. level is as last reported. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. We sold on Monday last a parcel of lead ores, computed 79 tons, to Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., at 19*l.* 13s. per ton.

WHEAL MAY.—The lode in the winze is 18 in. wide, and producing very good stones of copper and silver ore; we have taken from the winze this week past about 20*l.* worth of ore. The lode in the 20 fathom level going east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and some good stones of ore. I think we shall soon get into a good orey piece of ground by extending the 20 fm. level east.

WHEAL PENHALE.—In driving the 40 fm. level south, we have arrived at a point where two of the branches, lately intersected in the cross cut west, joined the lode in the end, which have materially improved its appearance. The first branch had a great influence on the lode, and the second has had a much greater; the lode is now very near the whole width of the end, and is producing much more lead and copper than it has for many fathoms. This end is now being driven under very favourable circumstances, the ground being very easy, for which we give only 45*s.* per fm. to drive, which is a great contrast with what we have been generally obliged to give; its character likewise is very indicative of mineral. The ground in the cross-cut west is much improved this week; we have not yet, as was anticipated we should, cut the lode in it, but have intersected another branch, about 4 fms. wide, producing good stones of lead and copper, running in a north-west and south-east direction, parallel with those already noticed, and which will also, in a short time, be found in connection with the lode in the south end, and, no doubt, augment its worth very much.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft men have completed cutting plat in the 85 fm. level, and intersected the engine lode, 10 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. The shaftmen are now engaged sinking under the 83 for the 93 fathom level, where the branches are worth 24*l.* per fm. In the 73 fathom level, east of Allen's, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 17*l.* per fm. In the 63 fathom level, east of Allen's shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, unproductive; in the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 12*l.* per fathom; the same branch, west of flookan, is worth 11*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the same level, west of shaft, on the south branch, the branch is worth 8*l.* per fm. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, in the 61 fm. level east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and killas; ditto west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, having a kindly appearance. In the winze sinking under the 50 fathom level, west of the same shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 50 fm. level, west of west whim-shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. At middle shaft, on the north lode, in the 20 fm. level west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some work for tin. In the cross-cut north of the shaft, in the same level, there is no change since last reported. In the winze sinking under the 10 fm. level, east of Champion's shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on Wallis's lode, sinking under the 40 fm level, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing some rich grey and yellow copper ore, worth 10*l.* per fm., having a very kindly appearance. In the 40 fm. level, west of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, opening tribute ground. At Arthur's shaft, on the south lode, in the 20 fm. level west, the lode is 8 in. wide, opening tribute ground; ditto east, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 10 fm. level, east of the same shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The ground in the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the adit level, is good for sinking, and progressing favourably. The rise in the back of the 70 fm. level, against the same shaft, is communicated with the 60 fm. level. The rise in the back of the 60 is up to the 50, and will be communicated next week. Our tribute department continues to look well.

WHEAL UNY.—An important discovery of tin has taken place in this mine. Several pitches have been set on tribute, and when the new whim is completed at Gooding's shaft, large quantities of ore will be brought to surface. We prognosticated last January in your Journal that this mine would raise ore before the year expired, and looking at the locality and the spirited manner in which it has been carried on, we have no doubt the following year will produce great results.

WHEAL VINCENT.—In handing you a report of this mine, I beg leave, in the first place, to call your attention to the extent of the sett, the number of lodes contained in the same, and the advantages connected with their full development. The sett extends over 500 acres of moor land, the greater part of which, for centuries past, has been streamed by the tinners, and are now working on an extensive scale. It is evident that hundreds of tons of tin must have been raised from the backs of the lodes; there are seven lodes which have been opened on, but some of them to a very limited extent. The most sure and economical mode of working the mine advantageously and practically is by aid of steam-power; nothing can be satisfactorily done without it. Engine-shaft No. 1 has been sunk 10 fms. below the surface, through moderate ground, but at present a hard granite has made its appearance in the bottom of the shaft, dropping in from the south on an angle of about 45°. Engine-shaft No. 2 is now 19 fathoms 1 foot 6 inches below the surface, in the bottom of which the ground is eased considerably, and the water increasing daily. These indications are a good omen, and fully assures me that they are very near the lode. The south or main lode, which has been opened on for nearly a mile in length, has proved to be the most productive; and to the north of engine-shaft No. 2 a diagonal shaft has been sunk 10 fms. on its course. Here a level was extended east on it for about 20 fms. through a very promising lode, the greater part of which produced excellent tin ores, and in the bottom of the level is the best orey ground. The lode varies in size from 2 to 3 ft. wide, underlaying south about 3 ft. in a fathom. In this level they have driven west on the lode, from diagonal shaft, about 35 fms., most part of it through a good orey lode, which appears to be increasing both in size and quality in going down—that is, in the bottom of the level. Many fathoms of the backs have been stoped away, and a great quantity of tin returned from them. There was a large stream of water running through the level, which prevented me from examining the lode so minutely as I would wish to have done; but from what I saw, and the valuable information I obtained from Capt. Reynolds, I am fully convinced that great quantities of tin will be raised from this part of the mine when it is completely drained. The lode, both east and west of the diagonal shaft, is of a good size and underlie, composed principally of quartz, capel, prian, and tin ores. In some parts, particularly to the west of the shaft, mica enters into its composition, and in the backs above the level great quantities of wolfram. All these are very favourable indications, and wherever these minerals are found in a tin lode, it seldom fails in making rich. In following this lode farther west, I find that as far as it was opened on it produced some good ores. A level was driven west from the side of the hill for several fathoms, the lode in which was found productive. In another level, driven 7 fms. below the former, some good tinstuff was raised, although only 12 fms. of ground were opened. Two shafts were sunk on this lode, and in both of them the lode proved productive. Surely this highly-promising lode cannot fail in making large bodies of tin ores when worked on extensively, and at deeper levels. On some of the other lodes in the hill, from the excavations that have been made from time to time, there is every reason to believe that immense quantities of tin must have been raised and sold. Some of the lodes have been worked on to such a limited scale, that it is impossible for me to enter into detail on their merits: but suffice it to say that there is not one of them but have produced tin even in the shode pits. My opinion of the lodes contained in this extensive sett is that all of them deserve a fair trial, and the main lode, which I must again refer to, warrants an extensive trial. If suitable machinery was erected, to bring the mine into a complete state of working, there is every reason to believe that Wheal Vincent would soon be a dividend-paying mine. A sound and practical judgment relative to the further working of the mine, combined with economy in every department, is what is essentially necessary in mining affairs, and what will be required very much in this mine.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—On Saturday last we set the south lode engine-shaft to sink below the 30 fm. level, in which operations will be commenced in the course of another week, the men for the present being engaged driving the 30 fm. level west, it not being sufficiently advanced to admit of the shaft being sunk; the lode in this drivage is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, prian, and spots of ore. In the 30 fm. level, east of the south lode engine-shaft, the lode, although small, is promising, being composed of capel, quartz, mundic, prian, and in places a little ore of good quality. We have also made a beginning on the north and middle lodes—on the former by the erection of a capstan, for the purpose of dropping the lift, on the latter by timbering and cutting down the same, making it of sufficient size to answer the purpose of an engine-shaft when required. This, with the forking of the water in the north lode engine-shaft, shall be got on with as fast as the nature of the work will admit.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The Roborough shaft is down 13 feet below the adit. We shall begin driving in a few days, and shall also continue the shaft another 12 ft.; the lode is of a very promising appearance. The south adit is being ventilated and continued to unwater the new south lode, from which large returns have been made. The cross-cut from the 44, to intersect the promising copper lode, seen in the north adit, is also being driven through fair ground. All the levels in Dawe's shaft are looking well, especially the 32 and 44. The new stamps commenced working on Wednesday, and from the quantity of ground now ready for stoping, will be kept merrily to work. The adventurers in these mines will ere long reap the fruits of the untiring perseverance with which operations have been carried on, and a steady and increasing monthly return will from this time forth establish the character of this speculation on a firm and substantial basis. We shall keep the 24 heads of stamps constantly supplied, and shall shortly increase their number.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES—[Received December 11.]

Oct. 29.—Our gold troop will leave this place for Rio to-morrow, taking with it one wood box marked B. G., containing two tin cannisters, which contain gold—Gongo, 34 lbs. 3 ozs. 7 dwts.: Bananal, 7 lbs. 2 ozs. 17 dwts. 2 grs.=41 lbs. 6 ozs. 4 dwts. 2 grs. Of this produce 7 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grs. is from the Maria workings, and is enclosed separately. The season has been a very extraordinarily dry one, and has impeded our underground workings in a most perplexing manner, for we had great hopes of being able to have proved the vein to some considerable depth below the 24 fm. level, although its appearance at present is by no means encouraging. The new stamps at Maria workings, regos, &c., are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

GONGO MINE.—You will be pleased to observe by the gold returns that the produce from Walker's stamps has improved since we have confined ourselves to the old workings about the vein for the supply of jacotinga for that machine, and no doubt when we get further into them it will still increase. The other stamps are poor, particularly that at Gongo village. On the 25th Capt. Brokenshar met Capt. T. Martyn by appointment, to be informed where the Baron of Catas Altas (the former proprietor of Gongo), has discovered a fine bunch of gold in an old washing, known by the name of Cata Funda and Jaracata, two-thirds of a mile south of, and opposite to, the western part of Gongo Soco Mine, the bottom of which was in jacotinga, and that it had been abandoned solely on account of the great riches found at Gongo, previous to the sale of that property. A fine specimen, Capt. Martyn says, the Baron gave him, which was taken from the place here referred to. Capt. Brokenshar has visited this spot, and found an immense body of cascalho and jacotinga conglomerated, surrounding the old washings, but no regular formation could be seen on account of the large body of superincumbent rubbish lying on the bottom of the said workings, but further east 150 fms. in the opposite hills there is a jacotinga formation of great dimensions, and of precisely the same character as that at Gongo, which Capt. Brokenshar considers ought to have a trial, the more especially as it seems to run somewhat in the direction of the workings before alluded to, and he thinks in some measure it corroborates the information that Capt. Martyn received from the Baron. Nothing whatever has been done on it in the form of mining, and being our own right, and situated in such a gold bearing country as Gongo has hitherto been, he is of opinion that the place is well deserving of trial. Moreover, our present water used at Gongo can easily be applied here in case of need, it being considerably below the present regos. His proposition for proving whether there are veins in this formation would be to commence an adit a little to the south of the jacotinga in the valley, and drive in a northerly direction; and after cross-cutting it, if veins of an auriferous character be met with, then extend a level on the most promising in its longitudinal course, when all shoots contained therein would be intersected. It will require from 80 to 100 fathoms of adit to intersect the northernmost side, the whole of which apparently would be in ground of a favourable nature for driving. After giving description of this interview, and opinion on the merits of the place, it will be for you to determine whether or not you feel disposed to make any search in that quarter, and we await your pleasure thereon.

Gongo Soco, Oct. 27.—The works performed since the 26th ult., are—Maier's level has been driven east 2 fms., but the vein continues as in my last; west of the tunnel, on the south vein, 5 fms. 2 ft.; the vein in places continues to show a small sample of gold; the level east on the main vein has been driven 8 fms. 4 ft., of which 6 fms. has been driven in whole ground, and yielded some good samples of gold. The tunnel has been driven west 5½ fms. We are clearing out an old level, driven several years since in a quartz lode about 110 fms. north of the Gongo Venda; we have taken some samples, but they are poor, but as the Gongo stamps are only a short distance, I think it advisable to stamp a portion of the lode.

Bananal, Oct. 28.—The adit end north of Blamey's has been suspended on account of the difficulties arising in the driving of it, and our requiring the whole of the force in cutting ground for stamps, &c., at the Maria workings, and driving the cross-cut at Santa Rita. Nothing has been done at the deep part of the mine, our wheels having only been able to keep the mine drained to 9 feet above the 24 fathom level; owing to the extraordinary dry season, which has made very much against our subterraneous workings for some months past.

At the Maria workings, a winze has been sunk 9 fms. deep, and cross-cuts driven therefrom, at different depths, to prove the lode; in sinking, we met with a channel of disordered ground, and cut water; we have, on that account, ceased working here, and have commenced another about 50 fms. further south, which has been sunk 5 fms. deep, and cross-cuts driven from it, east and west, for the same purpose; the winze has been poor throughout. The cross-cut westward is also poor, extended 3 fms. The east level is in 3 fathoms, and has produced some rough particles of gold. This place we always considered (during the sampling) was the poorest part, but further south, in the next winze, we expect it will be better. The ground is all taken out for the stamps, and the timber and some parts of the machinery is on the spot and fixed. A roof is in course of erection to cover the whole, to enable the men to work when it rains; this will facilitate the completion of the machine in six weeks. At Santa Rita, for want of rain, the stamps have done very little, which we are sorry to repeat so often, but there is no avoiding the evil; and until we have a supply of water, it is impossible to say, in a regular way of working, what the stamps will yield. The cross-cut is being continued through the lode, and, until within the last few days, it has not shown any gold since our last report; the last few feet driving have shown a little, what may be termed coarse work for the stamps, but unless we can meet with something better in cutting further into the formation, it will not pay for working.—B. BROKENSHAR; JOHN HITCHENS.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES—[Received December 11.]

Cocaes, Oct. 27.—At the excavation towards the sink I the lode is very promising, and the samples also.—Produce for the month ending October.—

Cocaes ..... *Mks.*	11	2	7	29
Cuiaba	6	1	7	23
Total	17	4	6	52

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES—[Received December 11]:—

Oct. 8.—Produce for September—26,870 oitavas, equal to 258·13 lbs. troy—viz., 26,323 oits., from 647 l tons of ore, yielding 4·1 oits. per ton, and 342 oits. from arrastres=26,807 oitavas. This is a decided improvement on the produce of any of the three preceding months, and is the more satisfactory because we have had to contend against a serious diminution in our stamping power, consequent upon the falling off in the supply of water, and must continue to affect our produce until the advent of the rainy season. Stamps working during the month, average 118·26 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has visibly improved, as well as the quality of it.

Costs for Sept., Rs. 43,504 668, at 2s. 5d.				£5256 16 4
Produce ..... 26,870 oits.				
Less duty, 5 per cent. .. 1,343 „				
25,527 oits. at 7s. 8d.	£ 9785	7	0	
Less allowed for Nov., 9 oits., at 7s. 8d.	3	1	4 —	9782 5 8
Profit				£4525 9 4

Oct. 17.—Gold extracted to date, 8964 oits., from 534·97 cubic feet of sand, result of 10 days' stamping, equal to 16·75 oits. per cubic foot. The supply of stone from the mine continues abundant, enabling us to throw out for the refuse heap from 25 to 30 loads on the average daily.

Oct. 28.—Gold extracted to date, 18,561 oits., from 1115·44 cubic ft. of sand, result of 21 days' stamping, equal to 16·64 oits. per cubic ft. Stamps working 21 days, average 115·54 heads. The quality of the stone is not quite so good.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, Nov. 29.—The 55 fm. level has been driven west of Shaw's shaft during the past month 3 varas 1 ft., and is reset to drive by four men, at 450 reals per vara; the lode is large, containing occasional stones of lead; east of this shaft, in the same level, the men have driven 1 vara 0 ft. 2 in., and have also taken the end to drive at 450 reals per vara. From a partial stoppage of the engine, I could not to-day see the 55 fm. level, driving west of Wilson's shaft; this remains, therefore, to be measured and reset. La

Buena Ventura winze, sinking in advance of this end, is now 8 varas 0 ft. 8 in. under the 54 fm. level, and is in a good lode, worth 5 tons in a fm. The 45 fm. level, driving west of San Juan shaft, has been driven 6 varas during November, and is reset to two men at 140 reals per vara; the lode in this end is without lead. The 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, is improved since my last report, being worth at present 1¼ ton in a fm., and in fair ground for driving. The level has been extended during the last six months 5 varas 2 ft. 8 in., and is reset to four men at 175 reals per vara, with 1 real per arroba for all lead saved. I am glad to report an improvement in the winze La Esperanza, sinking in advance of this end under the 31 fm. level, where the lode is at present worth 2½ tons in a fm., and the ground fair for sinking; this winze is now under the level 10 varas 1 ft. The 31 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, has been for most of the month in a productive lode; the driving has amounted to 3 fms. 0 ft. 11 in., and the lode in the end is at present worth 3 tons in a fm. The quantity of ore weighed in from the dressing-floors, for the week ending 29th November, is the largest yet weighed in at Pozo Ancho in the same space of time during the present workings:—Lead ore weighed in to Nov. 29, 73 tons 10 cwts.: Total in stock, 261 tons 15 cwts.—Pig-lead smelted to Nov. 29, 25 tons: total in stock, 495 tons.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Guanaxuato, Oct. 31—RAYAS.—I inclose, as usual, the monthly report on the mines generally, by Mr. Parkman. The continuance of the same method of operations in Rayas throughout this month has been attended with most satisfactory results, the half products of the Buscones sales having left a handsome profit to the mine. The returns for the month of September was $ 32,845 0s. 3d., and those for October would reach nearly to $ 60,000.

The new mines, Aldana and Trinidad, remain as previously reported.

JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The operations of the month have not shown so favourable a result as was expected, but, at the same time, have manifested nothing adverse to the hopes entertained for the future.

MINA GRANDE.—The observations on the foregoing speculation are in part applicable to this one, with this notable difference, that while the character of the La Luz vein, upon which Jesus Maria is situated, is well known by present experience, that of Mina Grande is founded upon the traditions of past times.—F. S. FARRELL.

Report of the state of the workings in the mines of the United Mexican Mining Association:—

RAYAS.—The result of the general introduction of buscones in the mine continues proving well, and affords matter of regret, approaching so near as we are to the conclusion of the contract, that this system was not adopted before; but, regarding this, two considerations are to be borne in mind. Hopes were entertained of a renewal of the contract, and secondly the result of the trial has been successful, even beyond the hopes of its most sanguine advocates. As apprehensions have been entertained that the owners might, on the conclusion of the contract, lay hold of any pretext to make a demand on the company for having worked the mine irregularly, I have from the outset taken measures to avoid giving tangible grounds for such claim or demand. My attention having been recently called to this subject by the directors, I take this opportunity to express my confidence that up to this moment the workings will bear a rigid inspection, and will not suffer by comparison with any mine in the district in similar circumstances. At the same time, it has been deemed expedient not to allow exaggerated apprehensions to preclude us from working all or any productive points that may be justly and prudently worked, without danger to the workmen or prejudice to the solidity of the mine, for it is evident that such timidity would have the effect of neutralising, as regards the company, the legitimate sources of products, preserving many of the best portions of the vein to be extracted when the mine shall have passed into other hands. We have endeavoured to avoid this extreme, without falling into the opposite. Of late the rise of the water against two malacates has been about 1½ vara per week, and as we have at this date only 16 varas from the water to the level of Santa Cecilia, it will be necessary to continue, perhaps, to the end of the year the present amount of drainage. The last five weeks present a total of profits amounting to $ 28,577 2 1, and regarding a continuation of this rate of produce, the workings of the mine present no indications of an immediate and considerable decline, but at the same time I foresee that a few months will exhaust the present sources of produce, and should no new discoveries be made in the meantime, then it may be expected that the products will hardly meet the current expenses, particularly bearing in mind that the drainage will have to be resumed.

MINA DE JESUS MARIA.—The pozo of San Ricardo has advanced 12·85 varas; in that distance we have not found the vein in that more productive state that was expected when last month's report was made; on the contrary, the bunches of ore have become less frequent, although the vein actually presents a promising appearance. In the last two weeks we have been much annoyed by water, and therefore I have driven an inclined cross-cut, which will answer the double purpose of a temporary deposit or detention of the water, and a trial of the width of the vein. Up to the 23d of the month we had verified 5½ varas, and as the end still continued in vein, I am unable as yet to state its total width. The pozo of San Pablo has advanced 22·10 varas in favourable rock, and the bottom is now in vein, with promising indications for ore. At the depth of 40 varas below the levels of San Ricardo and San Pablo it is intended to drive another general level from the pozo of San Pablo to that of San Ricardo. The appearance of water in San Ricardo has made it necessary to form a sump to the shaft, for which purpose 2·47 varas have been sunk in the last two weeks. In the annexed ground of Dolores the amount of work required to preserve the right to the same has been performed in this month.

MINA GRANDE.—Since last month's report, it has been decided to sink the inclined shaft, called San Jose, to a level somewhat below the depth of the workings of La Bomba. In the meantime, this last has advanced slowly, owing to the hardness of the vein. In this point, during the past month, there has been no improvement, although this is the working in which we had centred our hopes. The work which was in progress in San Luis has been suspended in order to concentrate expenditure on the first above-mentioned works. So soon as the inclined shaft shall be finished and available for the purpose, I would propose a general level, to explore the vein to the south under the old mine of Mina Grande; and should the trials in La Bomba prove a failure, the proposed work may change the aspect of this hitherto unfortunate speculation.—S. P. PARKMAN.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Harrison, Oxford-square, Hyde-park-gardens, for improvements in steam engines.

P. A. Lecomte de Fontainemoreau, South-street, Finsbury-square, for improvement in the apparatus for kneading and baking bread and other articles of food of a like natures

R. A. Brooman, of the firm of J. C. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street, for certain improved modes of applying electro-chemical action to manufacturing purposes; also for improvements in the manufacture of sugar, in the preparation of certain substances for such manufacture, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein.

I. Alexander, High Holborn, for a mode of preparing and treating certain kinds of cheese, whereby to render the same applicable to a variety of culinary and other purposes.

P. G. Gardiner, New York, for improvements in the manufacture of malleable metals into pipes, hollow shafts, railway wheels, or other analogous forms, which are capable of being dressed, turned down, or polished in a lathe.

C. Cowper, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, for improvements in separating coal from foreign matters, and in apparatus for that purpose.

W. Pidding, of the Strand, for improvements in the treatment, manufacture, and application of materials or substances for building purposes.

J. Lake, Apsley, Hertford, for improvements in propelling on canals and rivers.

T. Restell, of the Strand, for improvements in locks or fastenings.

J. Frearson, Birmingham, for improvements in cutting, shaping, and pressing metal and other materials.

J. Webster, Leicester, for improvements in dyeing gloves and other articles of hosiery.

E. A. Armand, Paris, for improvements in the modes of distilling and treating organic substances and bituminous matters, and in the treatment of their products, together with the apparatus used for the said purposes.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane, for improvements in dyeing textile fabrics.

T. Masters, Regent-street, for improvements in obtaining and drawing off aërated and other liquids, and in charging vessels with gaseous fluids, applicable to vessels for holding solid matters, and also as a fastening for utensils and apparatus, and in holders for cigars.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

G. Sant, Fulham, milk-tester.—F. Whishaw, John-street, Adelphi, telekouphonon.—M. Moses, Tower-hill, janus coat.—J. C. Evans, King William-street, revolving curtain runner.—E. N. Fourdrinier, Sunderland, pen-holder.—J. Hicks, Dorchester, Dorset stove.—W. Flatow and Co., Mansell-street, shoe.—H. Stephens, Stamford-street, parallel ruler.—Cripps and Lindup, Worthing, Dubois coat.—Lyon, Windmill-street, sausage meat cutter.—C. Clarke, Birmingham, casement stay and fastener.—D. Thornton and Son, Birmingham, glass gauge-tube for railway engines.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

J. Sutton, Newington, bulbous root holder, and flower support.—M. Davis, Strand, geometer.—C. and J. Clark, Somerset, expanding boot.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

ACCIDENTS.

At the inquest upon the bodies of the four men killed by an explosion of fire-damp at the colliery of Mr. Jonah Hairop, Bardsley, as described in our last Journal, the jury expressed their disapproval of the custom of allowing open lamps to be taken beyond the first level, and in favour of the use of a furnace to aid the ventilation. Mr. Hibbert, the manager, was called in, and strongly advised of the necessity of these suggestions being adopted—the jury contending that, from the nature of the workings in this pit, there must be, without the furnace, constant accumulations of the inflammable gas.

Frightful Colliery Explosion.—An explosion occurred on Saturday at Woodthorpe Colliery, at a place called the Intake, 2½ miles south of Sheffield. The coal belongs to the assignees of Mr. Hugh Parker, and is leased to Mr. John Rhodes. The colliery is worked by a shaft of the great depth of 164 yards; for efficient ventilation there should be two shafts—the upcast one for the air to descend, and the other for the escape of the exhausted air. In order to save expense, one shaft is made to answer both purposes, by means of a wooden partition down the centre. The casualty, however, was caused by the carelessness of a stranger (Ramsden), who, in search of a friend, had carried a naked light into a surcharged board hole, about 80 yards distant from the shaft, where his body was found burnt to a cinder: the other sufferers were—C. Stones, S. Bacon, and W. Ramsden (Bacon's companion).—The inquest on the bodies was held on Wednesday, when it appeared that the management of the pit had been intrusted to a person who had very little practical knowledge, and that little attention had been paid to complaints made to him respecting fire-damp. The evidence of Mr. C. Morton, Government Inspector, showed that as regarded ventilation there had not been a sufficient amount of intelligence brought to bear upon it, and the witness said he was sorry to be obliged to add that the bottom or underground steward, Oldfield, was not sufficiently well acquainted with either the theory or practical details of ventilation to enable him to conduct works in a fiery seam with safety to those employed therein. The jury, after consulting for some time, concurred in the following verdict:—"Manslaughter against Joseph Oldfield," the underground steward; and, moreover, expressed it to be their opinion that Mr. John Rhodes, the lessee of the colliery, ought to have employed a more efficient and intelligent person. Oldfield was immediately committed to prison for trial at the Assizes.

St. Helen's.—A poor boy, aged 15 years, was run over by a tram in one of the pits at Lathk Colliery, in Parr, and very seriously injured. He was not brought up the pit until five o'clock, being four hours after the accident occurred, although his father was at work in the mine at the time, and knew of the accident.—*Wigan Times.*

— C. Hallar, a collier, was killed by a fall of roof at Messrs. Harding's colliery, Radford.

Ricca.—S. James was killed by the falling of a large stone on his head, while working at the new coal works, Machen.

Dudley.—A girl fell down a deep pit shaft at the Park-head Colliery, and was killed.

Sedgley.—John Wakelam was killed by a fall of coal at the Russell-field Colliery. A companion, called "Bill," had a very narrow escape of his life.

Camborne.—William Webster was killed while employed at Stray Park Mine.

Durham.—T. Pinkney was killed by a fall of roof at the Whitworth Colliery.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, December 12, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*	Tile	£87 10 0
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 2 6–5 5 0	Old copper *e*	*per lb.* 9d
Nail rods	6 0 0–6 2 6	Yellow Metal Sheathing	8½d
Hoops	6 12 6–6 17 6	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	*Cwt.* 1 11 0
Sheets (singles)	7 7 6–7 12 6	**FOREIGN COPPER.** *f*	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 7 6–4 10 0	South American, in bond	77 0–87 0
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5	**ENGLISH LEAD.** *g*	
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0	Pig	*per ton* 16 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0	Sheet	17 10 0
Do. do. forge	2 5–2 10	Pipe	18 0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde. *net cash*	2 0 0–2 0 6	Red lead	19 10 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0	White ditto	25 0 0
		Patent shot	21 0 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0	**FOREIGN LEAD.** *h*	
		Spanish, in bond	15 17 6
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Glasgow	2 15 0	**ENGLISH TIN.** *i*	
	3 10–3 15	Block	*per cwt.* 4 4 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0	Bar	4 5 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5 10 0	Refined	4 10 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0	**FOREIGN TIN** *k*	
FOREIGN IRON. *b*		Banca, H. C.	4 0 6
Swedish	11 0–11 10	Straits	3 19 6
CCND	17 0 0	**TIN-PLATES.** *l*	
PSI	—	IC Coke	*per box* 1 4 0
Gourieff	—	IC Charcoal	1 8 6
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0	IX ditto	1 14 6
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*		**SPELTER.** *m*	
Swedish keg	15 0 0	Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 14 2 6
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	14 2 6
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*		**ZINC.** *n*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 10	English sheet	*per ton* 20 0 0
Tough cake	*per ton* 88 10 0	QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3s 5d.

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct; dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash. *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BAR-IRON is dull of sale. In rails a large purchase has been made by the London and North-Western Railway Company, at rates which have not transpired.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON.—But little doing.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—No. 1, American brands, free on board in Glasgow, makers' undertakings, may be quoted at 40s. No. 1, ordinary brands, makers' undertakings, free on board, at 39s. 3d. Mixed numbers, makers' obligations, free on board at 39s.; and No. 3, 38s. 9d.

SWEDISH IRON.—Not any sales have been reported; some fine assortments suitable for India are in the market.

SWEDISH STEEL.—Not any transactions have transpired.

COPPER continues in good demand.

BRITISH TIN.—It was generally expected, in the early part of the week, that the smelters would advance the price, owing to the great demand for refined; but probably the absence of an export demand for common, the large stocks in the foreign ports, and the late unproductive sales, may have influenced them to delay it for the present.

FOREIGN TIN.—Buyers of Banca at 80*l.*; sellers at 81*l.*

SPELTER has a downward tendency. A parcel of 50 tons has been daily in the market lately, the most that has been offered is 14*l.* per ton, and the stock is on the increase.

LEAD is in better demand; there is more inquiry for this article for America.

TIN PLATES are dull of sale, and prices may be quoted 6d. per box in favour of the buyer.

MINES.—The business transacted during the past week, although not on so extensive a scale as the preceding, is yet of a very satisfactory character—the attention bestowed by capitalists upon the market being of a constantly growing character. So far as prices are concerned, dividend mines have remained with scarcely an alteration in their value, and for several others of this class there are strong inquiries, which indicate improvement in the lodes. Select speculative mines have also been largely dealt in at improved rates, and, altogether, very healthy indications exist, both satisfactory for the present, and cheering for the future.

In the Metal Market—Copper is very firm, with a steady sale.—Lead fully maintains its improved character.—English Tin is in good request, and a rise in price fully expected. Foreign is in steady sale.—Spelter has somewhat declined.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 11½d per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0¾d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Fine cake silver, 5s. 5½d. per oz.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 2895 tons, amounting to the sum of 15,676*l.* 13s., the average produce and standard being 7⅞, 105*l.* 9s. The corresponding sale last month was 2941 tons, produce 7¾, 103*l.* 13s., being an advance of 1*l.* 16s. per ton.

The total quantity of copper ore sold in 1850 at the ticketings in Cornwall was 155,025 tons. For the present year it will not exceed 150,380 tons: showing a decrease of no less than 4645 tons during the last 12 months.

Wheal Mary Ann sold 79 tons of lead ore, at 19*l.* 13s. per ton.

Merllyn Mine sold yesterday 60 tons of lead ore, at 11*l.* 5s. per ton.

Drake Walls Mine sold, on Monday last, 20 tons of tin at an advanced price—viz., 16 tons at 52*l.* 5s., and 2 tons at 44*l.* 5s., to the Union Tin Smelting Company, and 2 tons to the Charlestown House at 44*l.* 5s. per ton.

Georgia Consols sold two parcels of black tin—No, 1, at 53*l.* per ton; and No. 2, at 33*l.*—realising 410*l.* 19s. 6d.

East Tamar Mines sampled 53 tons of silver-lead ore, to be tendered for this day.

At Wheal Seton bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold (less dues), 3613*l.* 13s. 9d.; ditto from the western ground, 544*l.* 16s. 10d. = 4158*l.* 10s. 7d.—Labour cost for September, 1049*l.* 15s. 9d.; Oct., 1259*l.* 13s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 633*l.* 13s. 7d.: showing a profit of 1215*l.* 7s. 6d.—deduct dividend, 990*l.*: leaving balance, 225*l.* 7s. 6d.; to which add in hand end of August, 356*l.* 17s. 7d., leaves balance to next account, 582*l.* 5s. 1d. The lode in Tilly's shaft, sinking under the 90, is 8 ft. wide, and for the length of the shaft is turning out 40 tons of copper ore per fathom; the 90 west 20 tons; east 16 tons. The prospects of the mine are steadily improving.

At Trumpet Consols Mine quarterly meeting, on Monday, the 8th inst., the accounts showed a profit of 254*l.* 7s. 3d.—The balance in hand last account was 509*l.* 1s. 8d.; tin sold (less dues paid), 2730*l.* 5s. 8d.; carriage of tin, 26*l.* 12s. 9d.=3266*l.* 0s. 1d.—Paid labour cost for three months, to end September, 1942*l.* 4s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 560*l.* 6s. 6d.: leaves balance, 763*l.* 8s. 11d.—less dividend, 500*l.*; there remains in hand to next account, 263*l.* 8s. 11d. A dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared.

At Wheal Mary Ann quarterly meeting, on the 27th Nov., the accounts showed—Silver-lead ores sold, 5465*l.* 16s. 8d.; discount on nails, 1*l.* 2s. 9d. = 5466*l.* 19s. 5d.—Purservship and agency, 106*l.* 9s.; carriage of ore and materials, 147*l.* 15s. 4d.; tutwork, 1918*l.* 14s. 1d.; tribute, 306*l.* 13s. 6d.; dressing ores, 355*l.* 8s. 10d.; lord's dues, 440*l.* 14s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 895*l.* 13s. 4d.; sundries, 614*l.* 4s. 8d.: leaving balance of profit, 681*l.* 6s. 1d.; add balance last account, 537*l.* 18s. 9d.=1219*l.* 4s. 10d.—Paid balance of boiler and castings account, 126*l.* 8s. 7d.: leaves balance in hand to next account, 1092*l.* 16s. 3d.; merchants' bills end Aug. charged and not paid, 1533*l.* 1s. 6d., makes 2625*l.* 17s. 9d.—Deduct paid September labourers, 1062*l.* 15s. 8d.: leaves cash balance in hand, 1563*l.* 2s. 1d. The profits upon the quarter being less than anticipated, by depression of the lead market, equal to 2*l.* per ton, no dividend was declared, in order that the mine be put in a proper position, the sales hitherto having taken place too close on the meeting of shareholders. Pollard's shaft is down 7 ft. under the 80; that level north is worth 14*l.* per fm.; south, 8*l.* The 70 south is worth 9*l.*, and the winze below 8*l.* per fm. The 60 south is worth 8*l.* per fm., and the stopes throughout the mine producing much as usual.

At South Tolgus bi-monthly meeting, on Monday, the profit realised was 1038*l.* 16s. 4d., the amount of copper sold being 2524*l.* 1s. 11d.—Less costs for September and October, 1485*l.* 5s. 7d.; dividend, 768*l.*: leaves balance, 270*l.* 16s. 4d.; add cash in hand end August, 467*l.* 0s. 8d.: leaves balance to next account, 737*l.* 17s. The mine is reported in excellent working condition, and future prospects exceedingly good.

At Wheal Gennys meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Mine costs for five months, 724*l.* 6s.; previous balance against the company, 251*l.* 3s. 3d. = 975*l.* 15s. 7d.—Received on account of calls, 512*l.*; ores sold, 20*l.* 4s. 4d.: leaving balance against the company, 259*l.* 4s. 11d.; to meet which a call of 1*l.* per share was made. Since last meeting, they have sunk the engine-shaft 10 fms. below the 42 fm. level, and expect to cut the lode in the 52 in about a fortnight. They have also driven the 42 fm. level south 25 fms. through a large orey lode—the greater part of which will pay for stoping. The lode in the 32 fathom level south is still orey and kindly.

At West Wheal Jewel special general meeting, on Monday last, as will be seen by the report given in another column, the shareholders came to the unanimous decision of dissolving the present company. Another meeting will be holden on Tuesday, the 30th inst., for confirming the same.

At the quarterly general meeting of adventurers in Boringdon Park Mine, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 65*l.* 0s. 3d. in favour of the mine. The committee reported that—

Since the last quarterly general meeting the erection of the new 40-in. steam engine has been completed, and it was put in operation on the 1st of Nov., since which it has performed its duty well. The engine-shaft is now upwards of 13 fms. under the adit, or 23 fathoms from surface, and in little more than a month from this date the men will be driving on the lode in the 15 fm. level under adit. Considering the fact that nearly 20 tons of silver-lead ore, worth at least 20*l.* per ton, have been raised from the adit level only 10 fms. from surface, and that in several places there is good ore in the bottom of that level, together with the unusually good characteristics of the lode generally, as well as of the ground through which it passes, the committee believe they are justified in anticipating a productive and profitable mine from the under levels, the possession of which they may not be too sanguine in expecting to congratulate their co-adventurers upon, even at the next quarterly meeting. Holding as they do about one-half of the mine, the committee would have been glad to have avoided making a call, or, at all events, a large one; but they deem it the best course to provide funds by that means for carrying on the works properly, in preference to placing any dependence upon sales of ore not yet actually at surface. They recommend, therefore, that a call of 1*l.* per share be this day made, payable on or before Saturday, the 20th inst. Part of this sum will be required to meet the proportion of the purchase money of the steam-engine, agreed to be borne by this company equally with the East Boringdon Company.

At the quarterly general meeting of adventurers in East Boringdon Mine, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of 288*l.* 19s. 11d. in favour of the mine. The committee reported—

They had to congratulate their co-adventures on the possession of so apparently valuable a property at this early stage of the works. The adventurers were made aware by circular, on the 19th June last, that the committee had contracted for a new 40-inch steam-engine, which it had been arranged should be erected so as to command the engine-shafts both of this and Boringdon Park Mine. On the 1st of November this engine was put in operation, and works well; it is estimated that it will effect the drainage of both mines to the depth of 100 fms. at least. The engine shaft is now down upwards of 23 fms. from surface. The 20 fm. level east has been driven on the course of the lode 24 fms., and the same level west 19 fms., in both of which good orey ground, which will let at a moderate tribute, has been laid open, while there are already 8 to 10 tons of rich ore at surface. A fair average sample of this ore has been assayed, and found to contain 63 per cent. of lead, and 81½ ozs. of silver to the ton, thus proving it to be worth about 24*l.* per ton. The lode in the present end of the 20 fathom level east is upwards of 8 ft. wide, 18 in. to 2 ft. of which is saving work; in the 20 fathom level west there is a good lode 2 to 3 ft. wide in the bottom. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that the under levels will yield large quantities of rich ore. It is estimated that the lode will be cut 15 fms. deeper, or 35 fms. from surface, in three months from this date. The purchase money and expenses of the steam-engine are borne equally by this company and the Boringdon Park Mining Company, in order to meet which, and the current expenses of the mine until next meeting, the committee recommend that a call of 10s. per share be this day made, payable on or before the 20th inst.

At the quarterly meeting of North Wheal Robert adventurers, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a balance of 180*l.* 2s. 4d. in favour of the mine, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 116*l.* 5s. 6d. A call of 15s. per share was made, which, it was stated, will pay off all liabilities, and carry on the operations until the next meeting. In three months the lode will be cut 35 fms. from surface, where the indications justify the expectation of a course of good copper ore. The meeting, which was a highly respectable and influential one, appeared much pleased at the prospects of the mine.

At the Hennock Mine second annual meeting, on the 5th inst. (Alfred Wilson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Cash received on calls, 3494*l.* 8s.—Expended to end of Aug., 2853*l.* 3s. 2d.; labour cost to end Oct., 155*l.* 7s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 276*l.* 4s. 6d.; printing, and other expenses, 32*l.* 17s.; secretary's salary, four month's rent, travelling, &c., 40*l.* 16s. 3d.; remission of fine on 93 shares, 23*l.* 5s.: leaving balance to next account, 112*l.* 14s. 11d. The assets were, call in arrears, 30*l.* 7s.; call made this day, 750*l.*=893*l.* 1s. 11d. The liabilities are, Nov. costs, 70*l.*; timber, 56*l.* 7s. 7d.; estimated costs, Dec. and Jan., 320*l.*: leaving balance of assets, 446*l.* 14s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Mr. George Pye, of Exeter, was appointed purser, at a salary of 4*l.* 4s. per month; and the following gentlemen, directors, for the year ensuing—viz.: Messrs. Alfred Wilson, William Holgate, R. S. Gard, William Channing, T. A. Readwin, Richard Eales, and Lieut.-Col. W. Harding. A highly favourable report was read from Capt. Henry James and Michael Martyn. The 30 end making lead of first quality, apparently on the top of a bunch; the strata principally hornblende and clayslate; the engine-shaft is down perpendicularly 15 fms. from surface; from thence to 9 ft. below the 30 fathom level it has been sunk on the course of the lode; the wheel is 38 feet in diameter and 4 feet breast.

At South Tamar Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 595*l.* 5s. 11d.; lead ore sold, 1901*l.* 9s. 9d. =2496*l.* 15s. 8d.—Costs for Sept., 820*l.* 6s. 4d.; discount, 8*l.* 10s. 9d.; dues, 243*l.* 13s. 5d.; Oct. costs, 844*l.* 17s. 6d.; balance of cost for stamping engine, 390*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 189*l.* 7s. 8d.; arrear of call due, 6th July, 12*l.* 10s., makes 201*l.* 17s. 8d. assets. The estimated liabilities are—Costs, Nov. and Dec., 1700*l.*; dues, 390*l.* 18s. 11d.; office expenses to 31st Dec., 30*l.*=2120*l.* 18s. 11d.: being 1919*l.* 1s. beyond the amount of assets—the following not being at maturity: lead bill, due 8th Feb., for 1169*l.* 16s. 7d.; ditto 8th March, estimated 1156*l.* A call of 5s. per share was made. The 124 north is yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; south, 10 cwts.; the 112 and 90 south, 10 cwts. each; the 80 south, 15 cwts. The quantity of ore ground in reserve is estimated to yield 663 tons of ore, worth 10,608*l.* In February, they calculate on raising 80 tons of lead ore per month.

At East Tamar Consols bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 379*l.* 8s. 7d.; call, 510*l.* 12s.; lead ore sold, 880*l.*=1770*l.* 0s. 7d.—Costs for September, 498*l.* 17s. 9d.; October, 484*l.* 2s. 2d.; discount, 4*l.* 1s.: leaving balance to the next account of 782*l.* 19s. 8d.; call due, 389*l.* 8s. = 1172*l.* 7s. 8d. assets—the liabilities being, Nov. and Dec. costs, 1000*l.*; office expenses, 30*l.*; dues, 460*l.* 7s. 11d. =1490*l.* 7s. 11d.: balance of payments over receipts, 318*l.* 0s. 3d. Estimate of lead, 53 tons, 660*l.* The secretary was requested to write the parties in arrear of call requesting immediate payment. The 90, north of Furzehill, is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In a sink below the 70 north the lode is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. The 26, north of Churchlane shaft, is worth 5 cwts. per fathom; the 46, north of Gullet's, 8 cwts., and the bottom of the shaft the same quantity. As soon as the level is communicated with the shaft, they will doubtless increase the returns.

At the Garreg Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday (Thomas Field, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 48*l.* 12s. 9d.; loan for two months, 200*l.*; call 7th October, 542*l.* 2s. 6d.=790*l.* 15s. 3d. —Paid September cost, 162*l.* 14s. 2d.; October labour, 135*l.* 16s. 3d.; J. Howell on account of boiler, 140*l.*: leaving balance, 352*l.* 4s. 10d. The assets were—Call unpaid, 82*l.* 17s. 6d.; balance, 51*l.* 0s. 9d.=486*l.* 3s. 1d. —Liabilities, November cost, 150*l.*; loan, 200*l.*; October merchants' bills, 136*l.* 3s. 1d.=486*l.* 3s. 1d. The secretary was requested to address a letter to each defaulter, requesting immediate payment of their arrears, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made to carry on the workings. The report from Capt. W. Michell, jun., stated that the mine had been unwatered to the 20 fm. level; the end north driven about 8 fms., lode 4 to 5 ft. wide, with a small quantity of lead ore. All the preparatory work for sinking the engine-shaft having been completed, they were cutting plat to fix a larger lift; they will then drive the 20 north under the orey ground now being wrought by tributers, and intersect some of the east and west lodes—the estimated expense is 150*l.* per month. The ground is easy; a short time will give the concern an efficient trial. The tributers have commenced dressing a small parcel of ore for market.

At East Wheal Alfred Consols general meeting, on Friday, the 5th of Dec. 5 (W. Lemon Oliver, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Labour cost for August, 22*l.* 17s.; Sept., 27*l.* 18s. 11d.; Oct., 27*l.* 7s. 11d.; November, 42*l.* 2s. 2d.=140*l.* 19s., which were examined and allowed. The shares were increased to 1024, of 3*l.* paid. Mr. J. J. Reynolds was appointed the secretary, at a salary of 4*l.* per month, including office expenses, stationery, and postage, the business of the company to be conducted in future at his offices, 23, Threadneedle-street. The report from Capt. Joseph Vivian (the managing agent) stated that the adit level had been cleared, and 10 men were breaking lead in the back and bottom at 8*l.* per ton, ready dressed. The estimate is that they will raise from 4 to 5 tons per month, worth 12*l.* or 13*l.* per ton, the lode being large, and promising to be productive in depth. At about the 20 it is expected to form a junction with another lode. The lodes of Alfred Consols are stated to pass through the sett.

At West Wheal Towan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending Oct. showed—Balance from last account, 439*l.* 7s. 11d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1821*l.* 4s. 1d.=2260*l.* 12s.—Ores sold (less dues) 39*l.* 15s. 2d.; call in Sept., 1000*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 1220*l.* 16s. 10d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made.

At Trelyon Consols meeting, on the 5th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 112*l.* 7s. 1d.; costs and merchants' bills, 714*l.* 11s. 2d. =826*l.* 18s. 3d.—By call made 2d September, 10s. per share, 300*l.*; tin sold (less credited last account, 90*l.*), 340*l.* 11s.; balance club account 26*l.* 1s. 7d. = 666*l.* 12s. 7d.: leaving balance to next account, 160*l.* 5s. 8d.

The Tavy Consols two-monthly meeting, convened for Tuesday, was in consequence of the purser's illness, adjourned till the 20th instant. The captain's report stated that the October and November ores, sampled at Gawton, were 33 tons of dry ore.

At Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon two-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts submitted showed an expenditure of 327*l.* 10s. 3d. during October and November, against which 12 tons of lead ore had been sold, realising nett 111*l.* 6s. 7d., and 30 tons are now in course of shipment. A satisfactory report of the works executed during the preceding two months was read, from which it appeared that the new discovery in the Bacheiddon Mine improved as the works were sunk on the lode; the deepest shafts are producing the purest and best ore. The 5 fm. adit had reached the shaft No. 5, and a level on the lode from that shaft had been commenced, from which above 1000 tons of ore, already discovered, will be brought to grass. The extent of lode now open exceeds 60 fathoms; 5 ft. from the surface one stone of ore was found exceeding 48 tons weight—perhaps the largest stone of lead ever discovered. There are now upwards of 100 men working underground.

At the Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke meeting, on the 9th instant, the accounts showed—Tywarnhayle cost, September and October, 2924*l.* 3s. 1d.; Nancekuke ditto, 698*l.* 13s. 3d.=3622*l.* 16s. 4d.—By sale of copper ores, Tywarnhayle, 2717*l.* 18s. 4d.; ditto Nancekuke, 89*l.* 16s. 5d.; lead ores, Nancekuke, on account, 600*l.*=3407*l.* 14s. 9d.: showing loss of 215*l.* 1s. 7d.; add balance from last account, 646*l.* 4s. 2d.: leaves a balance against adventurers of 861*l.* 5s. 9d.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance in favour of the mine, to end of Sept., 272*l.* 13s. 6d. A call of 5*l.* per share was made.

At the Copper Miners' Company meeting, on Wednesday last, a resolution was unanimously passed, that the provisions of the Act of Parliament, converting debts and debentures into stock, should be carried into effect. The known creditors of the company represent the sum of 364,485*l.* On this occasion the amount of 309,442*l.* 2s. 7d. voted that the proposition of the committee should be affirmed. The new capital required will be 200,000*l.*, which it is calculated will be sufficient to work the plant effectively, and to a profit.

At Wheal Mary Emma adjourned general meeting, on Tuesday, the chairman stated that a printed copy of the rules and regulations had been forwarded to each shareholder on the Saturday previous, which gave them an opportunity of becoming fully acquainted therewith. The purser (Mr. Gibson) read them over, and they were, after much discussion, adopted.

On Thursday, at a general meeting of adventurers in Wheal Arthur, Mr. H. Peet, secretary to the Worthing Mining Company, and other mines in Cornwall and Devon, was appointed secretary, in the room of Mr. Fenton. Few mines are attracting so much attention as Wheal Arthur, and as the operations upon it are likely to be on an extensive scale, it is desirable that a judicious system of commercial management should be followed; and from Mr. Peet's business habits, and general active exertions in attending to those mines he already represents, we have great confidence in recording our favourable opinion of the selection which the adventurers of Wheal Arthur have made. Previous to Mr. Peet taking charge of the company's books, an examination of the accounts is being made by the auditors, who, we are informed, were not prepared to authenticate the statement laid before the meeting.

The Lisburne Mines, in Cardiganshire, continue to yield largely of lead ore—the computed produce of the last month being 296 tons, and the estimate for this month 286 tons.

At Tincroft Mine, they have cut the caunter lode at Stainsby's, in the 24 fm. level. The lode upon the north side, for 10 inches wide, will yield 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. On Dunkin's lode, in the back of the 100, west of engine-shaft, two pitches were set on Saturday last at 2s. 6d. each in 1*l.*, and one in the back of the 90 at 2s. tribute, and the 90 end to drive west at 3*l.* per fm. A cross-cut south in the 84 has been commenced, and Dunkin's lode expected to be intersected in the present month. So far, everything promises well for a good sampling on Wednesday next.

At Bottle-hill Mine the works are proceeding most favourably. An additional water-wheel and another set of stamps are nearly completed. A second parcel of tin has been sent to market, at 45*l.* per ton.

At East Wheal Rashleigh, as will be seen in another column, the accounts have undergone a strict investigation, both in town and upon the mine, highly satisfactory to the shareholders; and, as matters are set straight once more, we shall be happy to report, at no distant day, that the parties interested are amply rewarded for their outlay.

Hawke's Point continues to look remarkably well: they are about to sample 50 or 60 tons of copper ore in a fortnight from this time, if hands can be got to dress it.

The Esgair Llee and Bodcall Mines are about to be placed under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Dolfrwynog Copper Mine has been inspected by Capt. John Paull, who has furnished the shareholders with a highly favourable report thereon. After exploring seven levels, and ascending the hill side, he came upon "one of the most splendid gossan lodes, cropping up to the surface, that he had seen for a long time unwrought; trials must be made deeper before profitable results can be realised." He, therefore, recommends the present shaft to be sunk to a suitable depth, for which purpose there must be a water-wheel, to pump the water and draw stuff, a level driven to open the great gossan lode, and another shaft sunk at the north side of the hill. The peat of the valley has (he states) been burnt for the copper it contains, and considerable returns made therefrom. He has a very high opinion of the productiveness of the sett, and considers it a most valuable property, if judiciously prosecuted in the manner he has suggested.

At Cyfannedd Fawr Lead Mine they have received a very favourable report from Capt. John Paull, inspecting engineer, to the effect that he considers what is named as two lodes to be only one, subject to splits, faults, or horses of greenstone, the lode running nearly north and south, and dipping westward, but at too shallow a depth; indeed (he says) "it is affecting that so much money should be wasted, when there is such a valley below at which to drive upon the course of the lode:" the stratum is killas, the eastern branch dips west 30°, the western scarcely at all, so that about 20 fms. deeper there is every probability of their forming a junction; no engine is required. At surface is an excellent pile of good quality ore from the winze—about 3 tons dressed, and five in course, besides the halvans. On the whole, he sums up by stating that "this can be hardly called an adventure; it presents opportunity for making a good mine not often obtainable."

At the Minera Mines, Wrexham, the deep Day level has at length been communicated to the Meadow shaft; the engine at which will now be stopped, and the water from the eastern part of the mine allowed to run off through the level. The water is also going down in the west end mine s

At the North Tamar Mine, in rising up from the 10 fm. level to the adit for ventilation, they discovered a branch of silver-lead ore, 6 in. wide, which has also gone downwards westward with the lode, leaving good tribute ground, in a soft easy-natured stratum; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of all that is favourable for making lead.

An important discovery of tin has been made at Wheal Uny: several pitches have been set on tribute; and, when the whim is completed at Gooding's shaft, large quantities of ore will be brought to surface.

In the Polberro Mines new adventure, a return of 1*l.* per share from the proceeds of machinery sold from the old mine is declared on the preferential shares, and also a payment of one year's interest, from July, 1850, to July, 1851, at 5 per cent. per annum on the amount subscribed—the latter being out of the profits of the concern.

From Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, the agent (Dec. 11) reports:—

Our anticipations of breaking large quantities of silver ore are now being realised, especially in our workings from Murray's shaft. During the last few days we have broken more than ½ ton of the gossan from that part of the mine, some of it rich with muriate of silver, and the remainder good work, and we see nothing to prevent our continuing to raise a great deal more. At Oak shaft, east of the rise from the 24, we have also rich ore, and several of the stones, containing native and crystallised silver, will make as high, if not higher, a produce than any yet assayed. The lode is not as yet productive in our levels west from Oak shaft.

The Sheffield and Eyam Mining Company, we understand, after great expense, has a prospect of ample remuneration. The adit or level to Eyam Edge is progressing to the points where immense mineral riches are supposed to exist: of this fact there are now tangible demonstrations, beside the general testimony of experienced miners. At the Dusty Pit, a mine in Eyam, on the 3d inst., a lump of ore was drawn, computed to be ½ ton—the greatest lump or mass of ore known to have been got in Derbyshire.

From Falmouth, we learn that the Swanpool Mine is progressing. The smiths' shop, count-house, timber-shed, &c., are nearly completed. The engine-house is half up, and the adit cleared. In clearing the adit, the carbon from a copper lode (north) showed itself, which led to a new discovery; it is well spoken of, but, of course, time must tell its value. There is no doubt this will prove quite a mining district before long. Swanpool, we may say, is fairly started. Penzance Consols is moving, and Wheal Annie promises well. One or two new setts in the neighbourhood of Constantine, say midway between that town and Wheal Lovel, are sinking.

During the week transactions have taken place in Alfred Consols, West Alfred Consols, Merlyn, South Tamar, West Providence, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, East Buller, West Treasury, Trelawny, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tincroft, Tamar Consols, Gustavas, Great Alfred, Nansegollan, West Polgooth, Wheal Golden, St. Agnes Beacon, North Trelawny, East Trescoll, East Wheal Rashleigh, Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake, Boringdon Park, Crebor, Caradon Wood, East Boringdon, Great Bryn, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow, Wheal Fortune, Landulph, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Langford, Trebell, East Pool, Wheal May, North Tamar, Carvannall, Wheal Cupid, and Wheal Edward.

In Foreign Mines the transactions have been in—the St. John del Rey, Royal Santiago, United Mexican, Worthing, Australian, &c.

The market for the Californian gold mining shares has been very steady during the week; and, on the whole, there has been a slight tendency towards improved quotations for several descriptions—the decline from the high rates of premium previously current tempting purchasers. It is well known that many persons prefer paying a moderate rate of premium on the starting of undertakings like these Californian adventures, rather than apply for shares and sign the deed, where such is required. Agua Fria, Ave Maria, and West Mariposa, are now officially marked in the Stock Exchange list, and a fair sprinkling of transactions has taken place, besides the dealings out of doors. The latest quotations of the market are as follows:—Agua Fria, ¾ to ⅞ prem.; Ave Maria, ¼ to ½ dis.; West Mariposa, ⅛ dis. to par; Golden Mountain, par to ⅛ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Nouveau Monde, 7/16 to 9/16 prem.

The United Mexican Mining Association have received advices, under date Oct. 31, which will be found in another column. The operations at Rayas, by the means of buscones, continue to be of a very satisfactory character, the half produce leaving a handsome profit. The returns for Sept. were $32,845 0 3, and October expected to reach $60,000. Regret is expressed that this mode of working had not been resorted to before; the last five week's profits realised being $28,577 2 1.

The Linares Mining Company have advices from Mr. H. Thomas to the 29th November. La Buena Ventura winze is down 8 varas below the 45 fm. in a good lode, turning out 5 tons of ore per fm. The 45 east of Shaw's is worth 1½ ton per fm. La Esperanza winze below the 31 fathom level, worth 2½ tons per fm.; that level, east of Shaw's, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. Lead ore weighed in for the week (the largest hitherto), 73 tons 10 cwts.: total in stock, 251 tons 15 cwts. Pig lead smelted, 25 tons: total in stock, 495 tons.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association has received important advices from the mines to the 29th Oct., which will be found in another column: 41 lbs. 6 ozs. 4 dwts. 2 grs. of gold had been transmitted to Rio—the produce from Gongo being about 9 lbs. 2 ozs., and Bananal 3 lbs. 2 ozs. since last advices. The extraordinary dry season had impeded underground operations, and, consequently, nothing had been done at or below the 24 fm. level at Bananal. The new stamps for the Maria workings were getting forward with all dispatch. At Gongo, the gold returns from Walker's stamps had considerably improved. The agents had met Capt. Thomas Martyn (one of the agents, 26 years ago, at Gongo) by appointment on the spot, who showed them where the former proprietor (the Baron of Catasaltas) had discovered a fine bunch of gold in an old washing, called Catafunda and Jaracata, south of the western part of Gongo Mine. They visited the spot on the 25th Oct., and found an immense body of cascalho and jacotinga conglomerated. Further east, in the opposite hill, they found the jacotinga formation of great dimensions, and precisely the same character as at Gongo, which they consider ought to have a trial, it being in virgin ground. The water used at Gongo can be applied easily, is being considerably below the present regos. Capt. Martyn was one of the company's agents at the commencement, and has never quitted the Brazils, hence his experience in gold mines is considered equal to that of any man of the present day; and he entertains a most sanguine opinion of the successful issue at the spot pointed out by him; and, from being so long connected with the Baron, there is no doubt, if the present company abandon it, that it will go into his hands.

The National Brazilian advices are dated Cocaes, Oct. 27. At the excavation towards the sink I the lode is very promising, and the samples also. The produce for the month ending Oct. 28 was—Cocaes, mks. 11 2 7 29; Cuiaba, mks. 6 1 7 23=mks. 17 4 6 52.

The St. John del Rey advices are to 28th Oct., and of the most favourable character. The profit realised in September was 4525*l.* 9s. 4d. Notwithstanding the want of water to drive the stamps to the extent of their power, the return of ore has been very satisfactory. The quality of the stone from the mine is improved, so that the yield was 4·1 oitavas per ton, being better than any for the previous quarter. The gold extracted in the last 21 days' stamping was 18·561 oitavas.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Limpias, 150 tons of copper ore; from Callao, a quantity of copper ore; from Cuba, 500 tons of copper ore; from Marseilles, 115 tons of copper ore.

The Government of Spain appears to be alarmed at the probable effect of the discovery of quicksilver in California upon the working of the Almaden Mines. Already quicksilver is obtained in Mexico at the price of $80 per quintal, which is less than in England; so that it is manifest the Spaniards must submit to a considerable reduction of price, if they wish to keep Mexico as a customer. The *Aurora Minera* of the 6th inst. says: "We cannot now do less than point out that there is no reason for delaying what the Government intended three months ago, but rather the contrary, that it is absolutely necessary that a mining engineer should go to California without delay, in order that Spain may know how far these veins of quicksilver are likely to affect the value of our Almaden,—one of the most precious jewels of the nation."

The period for paying on the shares of the Golden Mountain Mining Company of California terminated yesterday, when, we are informed, the entire amount was received at the bankers—so far, then, as capital is concerned, the company may be considered established. Mr. Andrew Smith, the lessee, with an efficient staff, will leave London for California as soon as the necessary arrangements can possibly be completed.

The West Mariposa Gold Quartz Company have appointed Mr. John Macdougall their commissioner in California: having had much experience in mining operations at Cuba and Mexico, it is expected Mr. Macdougall will prove an efficient manager in directing the operations of the company.

The *Dee* West India packet brought on freight, specie from Vera Cruz, value $1,398,679 and $76,486 for the Mexican bondholders; the total from the Gulf of Mexico being $1,475,165; also specie and bullion from Panama, received across the Isthmus, $181,527; from California, $197,722; from Carthagena, $66,098; from Jamaica, $15,028; from Santa Martha, $20,599; from other parts of the West Indies, $16,821; the total value being $1,973,551, or about 395,000*l.* sterling, of which $1,635,780 is in silver, and $337,771 in gold.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Our correspondents, Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., state that the market for mining shares has been very good throughout the week, and more attention is turned to this description of property. Among the mines most prominently firm is St. Aubyn and Grylls, shares in which are much sought after. West Providence would find buyers at good prices. Tremaynes and Alfreds steady. Wellingtons and Trefusis rather neglected.

In Bank shares the transactions have been moderate, with prices scarcely altered Australasia and Oriental Bank shares are well supported. Sales are reported as follows—Australasia (40*l.* paid), 40, 39¾, 39⅞; London Joint-Stock (10*l.* paid), 18; London and Westminister (20*l.* paid), 29, ¼, 29; Oriental Bank Corporation (25*l.* paid), 28⅞; Provincial of Ireland (25*l.* paid), 46½, 45¾, 45; Union of Australia (25*l.* paid), 35½; Union of London (10*l.* paid), 15¼, ¼, 15.

Prices of Dock shares have remained firm, and East and West India stock has risen 2*l.*, being worth 145. Commercial Stock is quoted 85½; London, 118¾; St. Katharine, 81.

Steamboat shares maintain their price, and Peninsular and Oriental are still looking up. Present quotations are—General Steam Navigation, 27½; Peninsular and Oriental, 72, 71, 72; ditto New (10*l.* paid), 17, 16½; Royal Mail Steam, 80¼, 80, ¼.

Insurance shares present no change. In one or two instances at the close of last week, where sales were pressed, a reduction had to be submitted to, but prices now stand at their former range.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 9; Australian Agricultural, 15; Australian Trust, 20¼, ¼; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 24¼; Canada Company, 49; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23½ ex. div.; South Australian, 23½; Van Diemen's Land, 1; Electric Telegraph (A) shares (20*l.* paid), 20.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The directors of the Submarine Telegraph Company have at this moment several new metallic cables making, which will be submerged in addition to that already in operation—one conductor being already insufficient to convey the multitude of despatches now exchanged between London and the continent. The directors are also anxious to be no longer dependent on a single line. Although the telegraph has been opened but a few weeks, the facility and certainty with which it has worked have effected a great revolution in commercial arrangements, which would be thrown into confusion by the rupture of the communication.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPE AND AUSTRALIA.—It is understood that the Government have accepted the tender of Mr. Walton for a mail to Australia every alternate month, *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope, at an annual payment of 26,000*l.* The ports to be visited are the Cape, King George's Sound, Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney.

The coal boxes of the *Amazon* West India Royal mail steam-packet are constructed to carry 1000 tons of coals, or upwards of 16½ days' consumption, at the rate of 2½ tons per hour, for her 26 furnaces.

ENGLISH TENDER FOR AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS.—The English firm of Woodhouse has made an offer to the Austrian Government to construct, upon advantageous terms, the railway works projected in Italy, employing, on the imperial territory, only Austrian labourers.—*Frankfürter O. P. Zeitung.*

LEAD ORES

Sold at Liskeard, on the 8th December.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	79	£19 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Tickelings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, on the 11th December.

Maesyrerwddu	59½	£10 15 6	J. P. Eyton.
ditto	6	11 16 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	5½	11 16 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	7	11 15 6	J. P. Eyton.
Hendre	11	10 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	7	10 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	4	9 9 0	ditto
Deep Level	85	10 3 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talacre	16	11 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn	60	11 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Arkansas	½	16 10 0	J. P. Eyton.
Newtonards	65	10 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Galway	7	8 3 0	J. P. Eyton.

BLACK TIN

Sold on the 8th of December.

Mine.	Tons c. qr. lbs.	Price p. Ton.	Purchasers.
Drake Walls	16 0 0 0	£52 5 0	Union Tin Smelting Co.
ditto	2 0 0 0	44 5 0	ditto
ditto	2 0 0 0	44 5 0	Charlestown House.

[Sold at the Mine.]

Georgia Consols	7 5 1 25	£53 0 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	0 15 1 21	33 0 0	ditto
	Amount of money, £410 19s. 6d.		
Calstock United	5 0 0 0	£46 0 0	Daubuz: Calenick Co.; and Williams.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Nov. 26, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Tywarnhayle	112	£5 18 0
ditto	105	3 3 6
ditto	100	3 8 0
ditto	70	2 8 6
ditto	68	2 15 0
ditto	50	3 10 0
ditto	45	7 11 0
ditto	20	1 10 6
Nancekuke	37	3 0 0
Wheal Buller	14	5 19 0
ditto	104	4 1 0
ditto	103	6 17 6
ditto	101	6 15 6
ditto	100	4 7 6
ditto	78	4 5 6
Carn Brea	74	4 17 0
ditto	66	13 0 0
ditto	58	8 5 6
ditto	55	3 8 0
ditto	52	8 9 6
ditto	49	3 16 6
ditto	47	5 17 6
ditto	43	6 10 0
ditto	41	1 13 0
ditto	31	5 4 6
Alfred Consols	61	6 12 0
ditto	56	7 16 0
ditto	53	7 16 0
ditto	49	6 14 0
ditto	25	3 2 0
ditto	17	15 8 0
Par Consols	80	7 14 0
ditto	73	5 18 0
Par Consols	72	£5 18 0
West Wh. Treasury	50	5 6 6
ditto	35	4 1 0
ditto	34	5 6 6
ditto	28	5 17 0
ditto	25	8 5 6
Hallamaning and Croft Gothal	62	4 8 6
ditto	46	3 9 6
ditto	15	7 17 6
West Wheal Seton	73	6 1 6
ditto	24	4 7 6
Levant	46	8 12 6
ditto	41	2 7 0
Wheal Agar	43	5 2 0
ditto	20	11 18 6
Wheal Trebarvah	19	3 19 6
ditto	14	2 16 6
ditto	3	9 10 0
Wheal Prosper	19	3 12 6
South Crinnis	11	3 11 6
ditto	7	1 17 0
West Wh. Towan	18	8 8 0
Wellington	11	3 9 0
ditto	6	1 3 6
Trenoweth	11	2 11 6
Wheal Mary	5	5 0 0
ditto	2	1 15 6
South Wh. Speed	7	2 4 0
Penberthy Crofts	4	4 12 0
Wh. Rosewarne	3	13 7 6
ditto	1	3 8 6
Wheal Towan	3	0 10 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tywarnhayle & Nancekuke	607	£2121	8 6	Wheal Trebarvah	36	£143 11 6
Wheal Buller	600	3262	17 0	Wheal Prosper	19	68 17 6
Carn Brea	516	3297	4 6	South Crinnis	18	52 5 6
Alfred Consols	261	1920	8 0	West Wheal Towan	18	151 4 0
Par Consols	225	1471	10 0	Wellington Mines	17	45 0 0
West Wh. Treasury	172	959	14 6	Trenoweth Mine	11	28 6 6
Hallamaning & Croft Gothal	123	552	6 6	Wheal Mary	7	28 11 0
West Wheal Seton	97	546	13 0	South Wh. Speed	7	15 8 0
Levant	87	493	2 0	Penberthy Crofts	4	18 8 0
Wheal Agar	63	457	16 0	Wheal Rosewarne	4	40 11 0
				Wheal Towan	3	1 10 0

Average Standard £105 9 0 | Average Produce 7¾
Average Price per ton £5 8 0
Quantity of Ore 2895 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 224 tons 3 cwts.
Amount of Money £15,676 13 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £107 18 0.—Average Produce 7¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 103*l.* 13s.—Produce, 7¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	228	£1341 3 0
Vivian and Sons	386	1719 7 6
Freeman and Co.	417	1668 17 0
Grenfell and Sons	420	2305 1 9
Crown Copper Company	19	188 4 2
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	347	1886 5 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	603	4019 1 6
Schneider and Co.	224	1294 1 6
Mason and Elkington	251	1254 11 7
Total tons	2895	£15,676 13 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria 1502—West Caradon 400—Mark Valley 300—Holmbush 222—Fowey Consols 215—Wheal Friendship 210—Phœnix Mines 198—Bedford United Mines 145—East Wheal Rose 51—East Gunnis Lake Junction 33—Carthew Consols 26—Wheal Gorland 15.—Total, 3317 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 691—Tresavean 304—South Caradon 211—Wheal Comfort 204—Par Consols 200—South Tolgus 147—Treleigh Consols 79—West Wheal Jewel 54—Gonamena 51—North Downs 25—West Trethellan 22—Richards's Ore 14.—Total, 2002 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR NINE YEARS, TO THE SECOND SALE FOR DECEMBER, 1851.

Years.	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Standard.	Cop. Ore.	Price Cake Cop.
1842	2542	7¾	£13,728 2 6	£107 4	£71 7	£85
1843	3276	7⅝	18,696 18 0	113 16	76 16	86
1844	3287	8¼	15,940 14 0	106 1	67 14	84
1845	2628	7⅝	14,455 2 0	107 15	71 17	93
1846	1928	7⅛	9,831 9 0	103 2	67 0	88½
1847	2257	9⅞	14,068 0 0	92 0	64 3	98
1848	2692	8¼	12,996 17 0	87 9	55 15	79½
1849	2887	8	16,134 19 0	104 18	70 6	84
1850	3674	8	19,809 17 6	102 6	67 16	84

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 50; sold, 31.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 145; sold, 68.
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 167; sold, 119.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of November:—

Newcastle	*Ships* 260	*Tons*	80,944
Sunderland	160		48,522
Seaham	81		20,006
Stockton, Middlesbro', &c.	193		49,254
Blyth	22		5,287
Scotch	1		230
Welsh	32		9,181
Yorkshire, &c.	29		1,835
Small coal	—		—
Culm	—		—
Cinders	9		592
Total imported in Nov., 1851	777		215,851
Imported in Nov, 1850			366,470

Inland coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal market during the month of November, 1851 *Tons* 3241½
Inland coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of November, 1851 26930¾

Comparative Statement of 1850 and 1851.

Imported from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1850	*Ships* 11,405		3,196,737 *tons.*
Imported from January 1 to Nov. 30, 1851	„ 10,325		2,818,218 „
Decrease in the present year	„ 1080		378,519 „

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The works of the Bissoe Tin Smelting Company are at Bissoe bridge, near Truro, Cornwall; and the address of Mr. F. Bankart, at Swansea.

Mr. Hopkins has been in the north of England the last fortnight, and is now in Scotland, but is expected to return to London the end of next week, and will then reply to all the communications sent him.

RESIGNING OF MINING SHARES.—Under the Cost-book System and Stannary Laws, any shareholder is at liberty at any time to abandon all or any part of his interest in any particular mine that he chooses. All he need do is, pay his share of the liabilities up to the end of the month he so relinquishes, by signing off his share upon the cost-book, or sending notice in writing to the purser, so as to be lodged at the offices of the company, or the purser's residence, on or before the last day of the month. He may then claim his full proportion of the value of engines, machinery, and effects, have them valued by two unconcerned persons—one chosen by the party relinquishing, the other by the purser; and, if they differ, they have the power to call in a third. The amount ascertained is payable to the party relinquishing in two years after, unless, prior to that date, they should have funds in hand to declare a dividend, in which case the value of materials must be first charged upon the cost-book, and paid.

"Enquirer."—The purser's account is stated correctly; he gives the actual debits and credit up to end of Sept., showing a balance due by the shareholders of 333*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*—

Whereof he is in advance for	£	15	9 11
The September labourers to pay		139	6 2
The merchants to end September		178	5 2
Total	£	333	1 3

The official manager of Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal Company will be appointed on the 17th inst.: Mr. Thomas Tayloe, of Bucklersbury, is solicitor for the petitioners.

"C. C." should consult our dividend share list; he will there find part of what he requires, the date and amount of last dividend paid, &c. It is not usual to have a charter for mining or smelting companies; the only two of the latter that we are aware so governed are, the Mines Royal Copper Company and the English Copper Company.

"C. P.," on his visit to Helston, will find the Great Work Tin Mine close at hand, and in a high state of prosperity, dividing a profit of 5*l.* a share quarterly. At the rate shares have been selling, the market value for the whole concern is only 23,800*l.*

The publication of an advertisement calling upon parties having claims on Wheal Mary Emma to send them in, renders the insertion of the letters of "A Shareholder" and "R. G." unnecessary.

"G. C."—A purser of a mine is not bound (except by resolution or bye-law) to send every or any holder a list of the shareholders whenever they individually may choose to ask for it. If his duties compelled this, in some concerns where the shares are in tens of thousands, and holders numerous, he would be fully employed. At the same time few pursers would object to send such a list to a distant proprietor upon a particular occasion; refusal would create doubt and suspicion. "G. C.," or any other shareholder, can at all times, by proxy or letter, delegate power to any resident friend or agent, who could at the mine meetings, or during the hours of business, see the cost-book, and make such extracts as he may require.

"I. S. L. C." can recover by action the 60*l.* he paid for 24 shares, as the company was never constituted, or the mines wrought; he had better refer to a solicitor who has had a parallel case in his hands; there are several such to be found.

"A Constant Reader" should already have been aware of the fact by the perusal of our Journal, that the Stannary Law only extends throughout Cornwall and Devon, and the cost-book is therein held as the most conclusive evidence as to proprietary, debts, charges, payments, &c., the party in whose name the share stands being, to all intents and purposes, the proprietor thereof. The framing of prospectuses for foreign countries, and elsewhere, in shares from 30,000 to 100,000 upon the Cost-book System, has already been animadverted on. The Linares, in Spain, are in only 5000 shares; but they find it absolutely necessary to put themselves, for safety, under the Act of Registration.

"A Reader" (St. Austell) had better consult some local attorney. There appears little doubt he has fallen into bad hands.

"J." (Gloucester).—With regard to the making of malleable cast-iron, it is stated by Thornton that a Turk invented a mode of making cast-iron which should be malleable like wrought-iron. The secret died with the man; and, after his death, Englishmen spent some money and time in trying to buy his utensils, and taking such steps as occurred to them to find out the secret, but they did not, which shows that some inventions are lost.

"J. R." (Walsall) had better apply to Mr. Weale, bookseller, High Holborn, who will furnish every information, with a list of works likely to prove useful.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN COMPANY.—Messrs. Williams and Chevin are no longer in the direction of this company. In June, 1850, Mr. Cottrell and Mr. Massey Dawson became directors; they could not consistently act with the self-elected managing director, who has never shown since the meeting in September, at which he was required to give an account of his good deeds. He has now disappeared, and probably is a myth, like Palmer "of yore." Mr. Goodman is the secretary of the company, he has had no connection with the defunct manager: an attempt was made lately in a scurrilous pamphlet to abuse him, but it fell harmless. His character was too well known and appreciated by the board that such could injure him.

"Argus" (of Truro) writes to say that "Prisca Fides," in our last, is no answer to his of the 15th November; consequently he declines any notice of it.

"A Merchant" will see by our advertising columns where he can be supplied with crucibles, assay pots, &c., direct from the manufacturers themselves, who are shippers of the article to any extent to all parts of the world.

The letter of "An Adventurer," in answer to that of "John Bull," respecting the Cook's Kitchen Mine is withdrawn—that of "A Shareholder" renders its insertion unnecessary.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WILLIAMS.—Sir: Being a Cornish woman, my father, brothers, and myself all engaged in mining, and a constant reader of your Journal, I hope you will allow me to make a remark or two about the intentions of some of my county people. I think, and humbly suggest, that the money subscribed for a testimonial to my name-sake be used for a joint-stock company, to work some new process (Mr. Birkmyre has one, I believe, and he seems to have the interests of the miners at heart), whereby we poor Cornish women can make the pot boil, and buy a garment at home, instead of having to travel to California and Australia. Urge this, Mr. Editor, and you will have the prayers of the women interested. What we suffer the smelters do not tell. My home is at St. Austell, but I am now in town on emigrating business.—SARAH WILLIAMS: *Dec.* 8.

"A Reader" (Liverpool).—The office of Wheal Hamlyn is at No. 104, Bishopsgate-street Within, where the information can be obtained. We believe all the shares in the other mine have been taken up.

All information respecting the Government School of Mines can be readily obtained on application to Robert Hunt, Esq., at the Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

We feel compelled to decline inserting Mr. Lake's Remarks on the Mosaic Account of the Creation, in reference to the letter of Mr. Radley, on the 8th Nov. The paper is too theological for our columns; and, besides, would provoke a correspondence at once illimitable and unsatisfactory.

"A Novice" (Horndean) is clearly free from all liability for debts contracted since the period of relinquishing his shares, or transfer of them upon the cost book; and no suit could lie, as against him, in any court in Cornwall, Devon, or elsewhere, he having paid up all his proportion of costs up to the hour of abandoning or selling his shares.

Received—"E. B. D.," "A Miner," "R.," "N. W."

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In our last week's Journal we laid before our readers the 18th and 22d clauses of the 10th and 11th VICTORIA, c. 17, which concern mines in their relation with the formation of water-works companies. We then showed that a water-works company is not entitled to the mines or minerals under land purchased by it, unless such mines are expressly mentioned in the deed, and conveyed to the company. We also showed that mines lying within the prescribed distauce from a water-works, cannot be worked unless the owner shall have given 30 days' notice to the company of his intention to work such mines, and until such notice shall have expired. That within such 30 days the company, by its agent, may inspect the mines, and if he shall think the working of them is likely to occasion damage to the company's works, and such company shall be willing to give compensation for the same to the proprietor of the mines, then the latter shall not work them. We now proceed to discuss the 23d and 24th sections of the same Act. The 23d section is but a continuation of its predecessor, the 22d section; it provides that, if within the thirty days granted by the notice mentioned in section the 22d, the company fails to state its willingness to treat with the owner, &c., of the mines, for the payment of the compensation abovementioned, the owner, &c., is empowered to work his mines, and to drain the same, as if the Water-works Clauses Act (10th and 11th VIC., c. 17), or the company's special Act, had not been passed. The owner, &c., of the mines must, however, be careful that no wilful damage be done to the company's works, and that the mines are not worked in an unusual manner; because, if any damage or obstruction be occasioned to the company's water-works by so working the mines, such damage or obstruction must be forthwith repaired or removed, as the case may require, and such damage made good by the owner, &c., of the mines at his own expense; and if such repair or removal be not *forthwith* made, *or* if the company shall so *think fit*, without waiting for the same to be made by the owner, &c., such company may execute the same, and recover from the owner, &c., the expences occasioned thereby, in an action in any of the superior courts at Westminster (see Interpretation Clause, 3).

Section 23.—If before the expiration of such 30 days the undertakers do not state their willingness to treat with such owner, lessee, or occupier, for the payment of such compensation, it shall be lawful for him to work the said mines, and to drain the same by means of engines or otherwise, as if this Act and the special Act had not been passed, so that no wilful damage be done to the said works, and so that the said mines be not worked in an unusual manner; and if any damage, or obstruction, be occasioned to the works of the undertakers by the working of such mines in an unusual manner, the same shall be forthwith repaired or removed (as the case may require), and such damage made good by owner, lessee, or occupier of such mines or minerals, and at his own expense; and if such repair, or removal, be not forthwith done, or if the undertakers shall so think fit, without waiting for the same to be done by such owner, lessee, or occupier, it shall be lawful for the undertakers to execute the same, and recover from such owner, lessee, or occupier, the expense occasioned thereby by action in any of the superior courts.

As regards the legal value of the word "*forthwith*," mentioned in the above section, it has been decided by the judges, that when a statute enacts that an act is to be done "forthwith," such term is not to receive a strict construction, like the word "*immediately*," as its meaning is that such act is to done within a *reasonable time*.

The 24th section provides for mining communications thus—that if the working of any such mines be prevented by the company, the owners, &c., of the mines may cut and make so many airways, headways, gateways, or water levels, through the said mines, or the measures or strata thereof, as may be requisite for the due ventilating, draining, or working any mines or minerals in each or either side thereof, provided that no such airway, headway, gateway, or water level, shall be of greater dimensions or sections than those prescribed, and where no dimensions are prescribed 8 ft. wide and 8 ft. high, and that the same be not cut or made upon any part of the water-works, so as to injure the same.

Section 24.—If the working of any such mines under the said works of the undertakers, or within the above-mentioned distance therefrom, be prevented as aforesaid, by reason of apprehended injury to such works, it shall be lawful for the respective owners, lessees, and occupiers of such mines, to cut and make such and so many airways, headways, gateways, or water levels, through the mines, measures, or strata, the working whereof shall be so prevented, as may be requisite to enable them to ventilate, drain, and work any mines or minerals on each or either side thereof; but no such airway, headway, gateway, or water level, shall be of greater dimensions or sections than the prescribed dimensions or sections, and where no dimensions are prescribed 8 feet wide and 8 feet high; nor shall the same be cut or made upon any part of the said works, so as to injure the same."

In our next Journal will be described the remaining sections of the 10th and 11th VIC., c. 17—namely, 25th, 26th, and 27th.

On Wednesday, the COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND had a meeting of their creditors and debenture-holders at the London Tavern, in order that they should consider the proposals made to them by the recent Act of Parliament to convert their debts and debentures, according to a certain ratio, into stock. This we have so often detailed, that recapitulation here is unnecessary. The debts of the company amount to about 364,485*l.* To render the Act valid, and to constitute a legal meeting, it was required that there should be, either personally or by proxy, the sum of 273,364*l.*, and to vote, 218,000*l.* It was thought that in the room there was about the amount of 304,000*l.*, which was more than sufficient for the purposes they were called together for.

The proposition of the committee was voted by the amount of 309,442*l.*, not one dissentient voice being raised against it, nor any remark made, except by a facetious individual representing 66*l.*, who stated that he should remain neuter, it being discovered that he had no proxy, or any power to vote. The sum of 200,000*l.* is required to be raised as fresh capital, and there can be but little doubt that this comparatively small sum for so great an object will be easily raised. The joint committee have had a most arduous task to fulfil, and deserve well of their constituents, even if no practical result had been derived from their labours. The investigation of accounts, claims, and complicated affairs of the company, have required the most untiring patience and indefatigable labour; and although captious individuals may have supposed that the joint committee have been remiss in their duties, and that a great deal of time has been unprofitably wasted, yet when we look at the satisfactory solution (the best under circumstances which could be arrived at) they have come to, we cannot but express our gratification that they have been able so successfully to work to a good end.

Much time was lost in passing the bill through Parliament; this, as every one knows, is unvariably the case, and, until armed with full powers, the committe could not efficiently act. Any deed they might previously have done, however beneficial it might be, could have been rendered nugatory, or set aside by some grumbling dissentient. The Act passed, the work then fairly commenced, and they are highly to be commended for the diligence they have shown, and it is a matter of surprise that so much has been achieved in so short a period.

The company is now fairly launched. The advantages which it offers to those coming in with new capital are such as no other project can give—a property which has cost upwards of 700,000*l.*, the capabilities of which are indisputable; a preference above all other capital is offered to the new shareholders. The Bank of England have been able under adverse circumstances to work it to a profit. How much better will it not be when restored to the hands of the proprietors?

We will not advert to the causes which have led to its lamentable decadence. Past experience has taught a lesson to the whole body, which, no doubt, will have a salutary effect on their future proceedings. As a new election of Governor and Court of Assistants will now take place, fresh blood will be infused in the institution. The names of the gentlemen who are to be put in nomination are well known to the shareholders, and their character is a sufficient guarantee to the public that the affairs of the company will henceforward be conducted in an efficient, business-like manner, so as to inspire confidence in all concerned.

Under their management, we are assured that the company will be directed in a manner consonant to the wishes of their constituents, and placed on such a firm basis, that it will reassume the position which it has heretofore held with so much honour to itself, advantage to its proprietary, and benefit to the hundreds of the working classes, to whom it has given the means of existence.

Gold is now the absorbing topic of the day, and all men's minds are directed towards California. The existence of the precious metal there cannot be denied, nor the importance of the various properties which are now placed under public notice. We must not, however, forget that, although not in our own hearths, we have in our colonies, peopled as they are by ourselves, a gold deposit, which, according to scientific investigation and geological demonstration, is equally as valuable as that in California. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON has stated that in the mountains of Australia gold exists. Recent events have proved this important geological feature; and we know, as a fact, that gold has been obtained in the Bathurst district. A company has now been formed in London, under the name of the AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTON AND GOLD MINING COMPANY. This company has been formed for the purpose of reducing, by crushing engines and other machinery, the auriferous ores, and separating and extracting the mineral from its matrix. These works will be available to all the auriferous ores produced in the colony, as none such exist there at present, and they will also be made specially subservient to the mining operations of this company, whose objects will be the development and realisation of the abundant mineral wealth of the colony by the means of English capital and English science. The committee of management has already forwarded instructions to the agent in New South Wales, with ample powers to secure grants from the Crown authorities and the landed proprietary there of such tracts of the mineral country as may be deemed most desirable for the intended operations. Arrangements are in progress for securing the services of competent geologists, and a sufficient staff of practical and operative miners, who, together with the necestary machinery, will be shortly dispatched to the colony.

The district of Bathurst, within which the gold hitherto discovered has been found, is about 150 miles from Sydney, and is one of the most important English colonies; it enjoys the security afforded by English laws, and in no part of the world is there greater protection to life and property than in Australia. The great necessity for the employment of the limited capital of the colony in its various natural and ordinary pursuits, and the high rate of interest there, preclude the colonists from successfully working mines, and consequently all mining operations on a large scale must be left to the enterprise and capital of the mother country: at present there has been no working of the mines except under temporary licenses granted to individuals by the Colonial Government. The operations of the company, in reducing the auriferous ores, and separating and extracting the gold therefrom, must, irrespective of its ordinary mining operations, become a source of large and permanent profit; and the early and certain establishment of a direct line of steamers between England and New South Wales, by which the voyage between the two places will be effected in the short period of about two months, is an additional and highly important element conducive to the success of the company.

It must be likewise borne in mind, that the committee of management of the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction and Gold Mining Company reserve to themselves no exclusive profits, or other advantages, but those which the shareholders will partake with them; it is, therefore, free from those objections which have been complained of in other enterprises, where the directors have stipulated for a given number of paid-up shares free, or fixed an extravagant price upon their grants, as a reward for their exertions in the promotion of the undertaking.

Gold exists both in California and Australia. Of this there can be no doubt, but the precious metal may be bought too dear. The attainment of it, under all circumstances, is most difficult; bowie knives, revolvers, and Lynch law accompany it with Brother Jonathan. The pursuit in Australia is of a different nature, and has the protection of the law thrown over it, which is always respected, and not turned aside, according to the caprice of the mob, as frequently occur in the model republic. Judging from Sir RODERICK MURCHISON's theory, which has been practically proved, there is as much, if not more, gold in Australia as there is in California or the Americas in their best days. Under our aristocratic Government, life and property is much more secured than under the democratic Lynchism of our trans-Atlantic brethren. The Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction Company has now been fairly launched, and if properly and economically worked, there is no doubt large profits will be returned to the shareholders. Recent reports and the Government survey prove the existence of the precious metal in various parts of the colony. On prineiple we have always advocated the employment of our capital in home mines instead of foreign speculations. Our colonies are part and parcel of ourselves, and we would ask those who would seek gold in California to cast a passing glance at Australia.

With every disposition to give credit to the coroner and juries in the case of the DARTFORD EXPLOSION, for a desire to arrive at a just verdict, with respect to the cause of that accident, we cannot feel perfectly satisfied with the result, which, we think, either falls short of the proper decision or oversteps the limits of strict justice. We confess that a country jury could not be expected to comprise a sufficient number of men, scientifically acquainted with such matters, to arrive at a conclusion that would satisfy the public on this very serious subject; nor is a coroner to blame if, amidst his varied obligations, he is coerced to enter upon a difficult and special inquiry without adequate professional aid. Parenthetically, we may remark that it would be highly advantageous—nay, it should be the paramount duty of Government to provide in such cases the corresponding scientific information to enable a jury to pronounce something like an authoritative opinion. It is to be recollected that here the public was deeply concerned in respect to the invention in question, lest, by the further toleration of it, there might be too frequent occasions for similar investigations. In railway accidents we find the Government very properly interposing with their official staff. Why, then, on such a momentous occasion as the present does it not intervene by sending some of the officers of its Ordnance Department to attend the inquest?

Had it been so arranged, we have no doubt the inconsistency in the finding, to which we shall presently advert, would not have appeared. Whom had we to supply this deficiency? A man of the name of FENWICK, a common firework maker, so grossly ignorant that the coroner was obliged to put in his mouth the names and proportions of the composition on which he pretended to pass his opinion. The short cross-examination he was subjected to by Mr. CALLOW, with a pithy answer to one of the questions, and his appearing as a volunteer, led the jury to appreciate his motives—in fact, he was not believed. It would be irregular to assert that the jurors, to a man, were aware that he came to gratify a feeling of revenge. But it is sufficient to say that not one of them concurred in the insinuation that perseverance in the manufacture would be improper. For, several of the jury offered suggestions to Mr. CALLOW as to his future conduct; and, we believe, the best feeling prevails on the subject, so far as to lead to an arrangement that the plans of Mr. CALLOW's new works and the regulations he is to adopt, shall be submitted to a special vestry of the parish.

Had this event occurred in any other locality than Dartford, where the population is sensitively alive to continuous apprehensions as to the risk of explosions, we should not have felt secure in resting with the verdict we have received. The important and ably-conducted concern of Messrs. PIGOUS and WILKS, which has given the locality a wide-world fame, has, unfortunately, furnished too sad an experience to the class of men of which these juries were composed, to allow us just grounds for disputing the practical effect of their opinion: namely, that with proper precaution the accident might have been avoided. We cordially subscribe to that view, but our dissent arises from some matters of detail. The facts are shortly these:—

A patent is procured for a new and exceedingly powerful composition, which is not proved to be worse than fulminating powder; on the contrary, with respect to spontaneous explosiveness, the comparison is vastly in favour of the novel compound. Mr. CALLOW (the patentee) was preparing to erect extensive premises for the manufacture of the powder, but, in the meantime, threw up a temporary erection, to make some experimental blasting cartridges for the Holyhead contractors and others. The compartments in this building were carefully secured from the wind by stopping the crevices; and expensive gutta percha tools, and other appliances, are provided, to preclude the possibility of the materials falling carelessly about. The proprietor employs the most cautious and experienced *firework* makers he can find, consulting them as to the flooring, and as to the propriety of using peculiar slippers; and they say that it will be unnecessary to adopt additional precaution, provided they are left to themselves. The women employed are then removed from the workshop to another place, in consequence of their careless conduct. Mr. CALLOW, unfortunately, absents himself for the best part of a day, and during that time the orders he had specially given were violated, the remonstrance of his assistant disregarded, and some terrible misconduct on the part of the workmen and the women in the filling shop ensued, which led to the awful catastrophe, minutely described by our contemporaries. The witnesses of the scene observed the centre of the building to blow up, and the sides to fall out, and the mangled and mutilated bodies of those employed within are scattered about the place. Mr. MARTIN, the surgeon, who attended, stated that the lower limbs were uninjured, and that, in his opinion, the origin of the explosion was from the table. The witness POOLE proved that, in the discharge of his duty (which on one occasion he discharged with a daring negligence, the knowledge of which was not brought home to Mr. CALLOW), he took in the glue-pot hot, and laid it on the table, at a distance from the others' work. It is proved that these people, in their masters' absence, were drinking beer. As they were otherwise guilty of gross direliction, in having the women in the shop, and as the woman KEMPTON was anxious to fill a cartridge, in her "harum-scarum manner," as it was termed, she may have removed the glue-pot, to finish the end of the cartridge, placing the pot among the powder on the table, and thus caused the disaster. This would be consistent with the surgeon's opinion; but there is no justification for the supposition that the accident occurred by reason of friction on the ground: consequently the character of the floor, or the kind of shoes worn by the men, is not properly the subject of censure. Let us look at the places in which lucifer matches and firework-makers carry on their business. The man FENWICK confessed to employing gas and fire in the room with the dangerous materials of his trade. The story of his being knocked down by as much as would cover half-a-crown we believe to be untrue. We are justified by the communication of a correspondent in saying that the quantity mentioned would not suffice

to knock a man down. Moreover, that the quantity sufficient for that purpose, if exploded under his foot by friction, would have shattered his leg to pieces; and we, therefore, consider the statement to be a malevolent fiction, to which the jurors attached no weight whatever.

With regard to rules and regulations, it ought to have been borne in mind that this manufacture is in its novitiate, and that Mr. CALLOW had experienced foremen for every thing, whereby the necessity for written instruction was not so absolute as if the establishment had passed from its experimental condition into extensive operation.

On these grounds, we say that, if the jury believed that the accident arose from the absence of caution in the particulars they have remarked, it was their duty to have returned a verdict accordingly, and not have given a side-wind censure of what was evidently unintentional error, as they did, in the shape of an "addendum." If they were of the contrary opinion, we do insist that they should have confined themselves to a condemnation of the recklessness of the persons employed, whose folly overwhelmed them with the punishment of death; and, with respect to the future, they might have tendered emphatic recommendations of the most stringent precaution, which, we trust, will be adopted and observed, and become effectual against such terrible calamities.

All hope of a compromise in CAMERON'S COALBROOK COMPANY seems to be at an end. The lawyers have cried "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." Wednesday next is the day fixed by Master RICHARDS for the appointment of an official manager under the Winding-up Act; we shall watch the proceedings with some degree of curiosity, as we understand a struggle is to be made for the appointment. We think our readers, who are not in the secret, will wonder why a struggle should be made for such an appointment, as the official manager is the person to be appointed by the Master under the statute, and, as the name imports, invested with an authority officially recognised and described in the Winding-up Act, as an independent party. We have no doubt about what the Legislature intended, and we have as little doubt that in this, as in many other cases the lawyers often contrive to prevent the intention of the Legislature being carried into effect. Any one who is at all conversant with the practice under the Winding-up Act in the Master's Office, as it is technically termed, and the scenes that take place on the occasion of appointing official managers, has long since become acquainted with the fact that the machinery used for the purpose of effecting the object of the Legislature—*i. e.*, the appointment of an official manager free from party feeling or bias, does not work well. We have little doubt that when the Legislature gave the power to the official manager to nominate for himself a solicitor, subject to the approval of the Master, it was presumed that the solicitor so appointed would be a party having no bias or prejudice in the matter of the company being about to be wound up, but would be as independent of interest as the official manager himself was intended to be. Now, we ask what is the course pursued with reference to proposing parties for the office of official manager? It is this,—a solicitor having an interest in the company, either as representing directors, contributories, or creditors, goes to an accountant and offers to propose him as official manager; of course, the accountant is obliged, and in return offers to make his friend solicitor in the event of being appointed: he obtains the appointment, and the solicitor is appointed solicitor to the official manager. Now, when it is considered what the duties of an official manager are, and that one of the first things he has to do is to make a report to the Master which may give an impression of the facts of the case, and the liabilities of parties, it will be at once seen that the solicitor so appointed, if his clients were deeply interested in any question likely to arise in winding-up the affairs of the company, may thus obtain a very undue advantage, which may be used to the prejudice of the other parties in the case. The struggle in the Master's Office, therefore, seems to be not in the appointment of an official manager, who are generally men of respectability and standing, but in the appointment of a solicitor that is to follow the result of the Master's choice. It is, therefore, on these grounds we think the intention of the Legislature is not carried out.

We make these observations generally, and not as applying particularly to this company, although it so happens such observations might apply, and will, unless the facts of the case are brought before the master, and it is made apparent to him that, unless an official manager is appointed in this company, free from the remotest interest, justice is not likely to be done. We will put a case in point, as the lawyers say:—It is known, one of the first questions to be decided in this company is, whether some 50 or 60 shareholders, who seceded from the company nearly three years since, are shareholders or not; and an investigation into all the facts connected with that transaction is necessary for the Master to determine the question fairly. Now, suppose the official manager, appointed by the Master, should have been nominated and supported, directly or indirectly, by a solicitor in the interest of those seceding shareholders, will any one be so bold as to say that the official manager's solicitor, having such interest, ought to be the party to make out the case against his own clients? Or, supposing that the case is, under these circumstances, so placed before the Master as to induce him not to put the parties on the list as contributories, is it likely the solicitor would advise the official manager to appeal against the order of the Master? and if not, either the remaining shareholders must suffer, or, at a great expense, individually appeal themselves, and thus fight the battle which the official manager ought to have done. Or, reversing the above,—suppose an official manager is appointed, who appoints a solicitor, having an interest, to fix the seceding shareholders, the same injustice might follow.

We have been led to these remarks, from the growing importance of these proceedings under the Winding-up Act, and affecting, as they do, large classes of her MAJESTY'S subjects; and make them only with the view that the obvious intention of the Legislature may not be frustrated, and a statute, intended for the benefit and advantage of all, may not become (to use the words of Lord DENMAN) "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

In another column will be found a letter from a correspondent, relative to the IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION. The talented writer there states, that at the adjourned meeting, on the 18th inst., among the many matters of interest they will have to discuss, no question which can be brought before them can surpass in interest or importance the affecting consideration—What is to become of the 393 negroes, their slaves? Our correspondent most ably advocates their cause, and lays their position so prominently and graphically before the shareholders, that he deserves the thanks of every philanthropist for his exertions in behalf of these, his humbler fellow-creatures. In the event of a dissolution of the company, there cannot be but one opinion, and that is, that the shareholders are morally bound to provide for those who cannot work, and have no one to whom they can fly for assistance. We all know that in our own country the stoppage of any establishment, factory, mine, &c., as the case may be, causes deep distress and dire calamity; the Anglo-Saxon has, however, been educated to think, act, and struggle for himself; the case is far different with the slave—for ages bound to serve his paler brother, his energies have been crushed, his mind never developed; he acts not on his own impulses or convictions, but as his master dictates. He looks to him for instruction, food, clothes, and dares not move without his consent.

A being trained in this way, even in robust health, if thrown on the world, is a helpless creature, and probably would sigh again for the comfortable captivity from which he had been so forcibly emancipated; but the case is tenfold harder when it falls on the infirm, aged, and those of tender years. We will not dwell longer on this painful subject, but refer our readers to the communication of our correspondent.

We will not anticipate that even the question will come under discussion—at least, we trust that the important and cheering accounts which the shareholders have received by the last mail, will induce them to pause before they take any steps for the dissolution of the company. By these, it will be seen that a fresh discovery of gold has been made, two-thirds of a mile south of, and opposite to, the western part of Gongo Soco Mine—the bottom of which was in jacotinga, and which had been abandoned solely on account of the great riches found at Gongo previous to the sale of that property. The new stamps at the Maria workings are in course of erection, but have not yet come into operation; and it would seem to be an act of great folly, to use a Hibernism, that they should be stopped before they had began to work. In our last Journal we showed that the fund they had in reserve was sufficient to meet all contingencies for a year and a half under the very worst circumstances. Some dissentients, we are aware, have complained of the management of the company, and some reforms have been suggested. It is impossible to please all. The reports, to our thinking, have been drawn up in a clear business-like manner, having the impress of truth on them. In every adventure there will be some grumblers; and this question we shall leave for them to settle with the directors at the meeting on the 18th.

In their last report they state that "Gongo may be put on a footing to make little or no loss, and, perhaps, a small profit." With this fact apparent to them, and the cheering advices which they have now received, in our opinion they would not be justified in any way, were they to abandon the property. Fresh discoveries may yet be made even at Gongo; and a fortunate working for a short period would place them again in one of those brilliant positions which at different times they have held. With the funds they have in hand, a further trial should be made before proceeding to such a suicidal act as the winding-up of the property. What we should recommend is, that at the meeting, which is to take place on the 18th inst., all petty jealousies should be sunk; all acrimony and dispute avoided; to let the question be temperately and dispassionately discussed; the resolution there and then arrived at (which we have every confidence will be for a continuance of operations) to be carried out with energy and unanimity. We by no means think the affairs of the company are in so gloomy a state as many of the more timid would imagine. We have seen associations in which aspects have been much gloomier live for years, and we are firmly of opinion that a little courage, tempered with patience, will be sufficient to dissipate the clouds which now hang over the horizon of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.

THE FAN PADDLE-WHEEL.

In consequence of the very favourable opinions that had been already expressed of the inherent advantages of the fan paddle-wheel over other modes of surface propulsion, by such competent authorities as Mr. Thomas J. Ditchburn, the celebrated naval architect, Capt. R. J. Fayrer, R.N., one of the most experienced steam navigators of the day, Mr. Macgregor Laird, Mr. Robinson, and other engineers and steam-vessel builders of established reputation, Lieut. E. Aitchison, R.N., the able superintendent of the Iron Steam-Boat Company, &c., we had looked forward to the first public trial of the invention with much interest, and we now feel corresponding gratification at its unquestionable success. The fan paddle-wheel, patented by a City firm, is the invention of Mr. Lee Stevens. It consists of fixed oblique floats joined endwise, and diminishing in surface towards the centre like a lady's fan, which floats, or segments, press against the water, right and left, in a continuous and perfectly-balanced action, and so as materially to diminish the backwater—to give greater speed to the steamer with the same expenditure of power, or the same speed with less power—and entirely to prevent the vibration caused by the use of any other paddle-wheels. The effect, too, is uniformly alike, whether the motion be ahead or astern. On board the *Twilight*, the steamer appropriated to the first public experiment, the invention has been economically modified, with wood instead of iron floats, to the previous framework of the common paddle-wheels; and although Mr. Pile, the resident engineer to the Iron Steam-Boat Company, has, in this application of the new principle, manifested the utmost mechanical skill, it is evident that, when the inventor's ideas are more thoroughly carried out by the construction of the fan paddle-wheels in iron, as originally intended, their important superiority as surface propellers will be still more apparent. Thus temporarily adjusted, however, the invention was tested on the River Thames on Saturday last, and found to give an increase of speed, the difference of power considered, approximating to a mile an hour. The *Twilight* in fact, ran faster in still water, and with and against the tide, under the propulsion of the fan paddle-wheels, with 42 strokes of her engines per minute, than she had before with the common wheels at 46 strokes—a result which appeared amply to satisfy the directors of the Iron Steam-Boat Company, to whose liberality the inventor is indebted for this practical and conclusive mode of proving the correctness of his theory; but were there no increase of speed, the mere facts that by their use the backwater is so reduced as to be perfectly innocuous, and the vibration entirely overcome, would amply suffice to insure the adoption of the fan paddle wheels in every application of surface propulsion. Among the gentlemen present—all of whom were warm in their expressions of satisfaction at the results—we noticed Mr. Lewis H. Haslewood, the chairman, and other directors, and the superintendent and the engineer of the Iron Steam-Boat Company; Mr. T. Rundall, of the East India House; Capt. R. D. Guthrie, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company; Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. J. J. Stevens, and other eminent engineers; Mr. E. J. Wood, of the Board of Trade; Lieut. J. Tamlin, R.N.; Lieut. W. R. Robinson, R.N.; Messrs. Lisabe and Wolseley, mining, and Mr. Hosmer, hydraulic engineers; and several City commercialists, by whom an intention was expressed of bringing out a public company to work the patent to the mutual benefit of all parties, including, we assume, the ingenious and persevering inventor.

DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.

The necessity which exists for an efficient outfall for the refuse from our sewers has been fully acknowledged; but no progress has been made in constructing the works which are required to preserve our noble river from being the common sewer of the metropolis. The ratepayers, at public meetings, and by their representatives in Parliament, have protested against the work being effected at their expense, and the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers have been pledged by the Government not to engage in any extensive operations, and they are limited to a rate of 3d. in the £, which is scarcely sufficient for current expenses, quite independent of cases of compensation, as at Percy Wharf.

There is no work of any importance which can be brought forward as having emanated from, or been constructed by, ratepayers. It is contrary to the very character of the nation. Commercial enterprise, on the other hand, can point to works which have cost several hundred millions sterling—canals, docks, railways, &c., and it has accomplished many works which were esteemed impossible. We can also organise an Exhibition, passing like a meteor along the horizon. But the physical well-being of nearly 3,000,000 of people, the drainage of the metropolis, the preservation of the Thames, that chief source of supplying the water and the atmosphere of London—these continue in abeyance month after month, and year after year. Official reports may declare that the whole of the atmosphere is perceptibly tainted by emanations from sewers, complaints may be preferred, and the most influentially signed memorials may be presented. The same answer is always given. Nothing can be done, no relief can be afforded, previous to the execution of the extensive drainage works which have been adopted. The fact is thus admitted. We have learned what we want, and what is practicable, but there exists no power to construct the works which are required.

The most careful examination of all matters bearing upon the subject, gives assurance that these works can be constructed by commercial enterprise, and it is, consequently, intended to endeavour thus to effect the improvements referred to. A company has, therefore, been registered under the name of the Great London Drainage Company. Its plan consists of a tunnel-sewer on each side of the Thames, crossing under the present sewers without disturbing them, and receiving the contents of each through a shaft. These two tunnel-sewers will be constructed by tunnelling or boring, and will be laid with such an additional fall, or inclination, as will secure a rapid subterranean current towards the marshes east of the metropolis, where the refuse matter will be raised by mechanical means, and will be made available for agricultural purposes. The works will afford means for effectually draining the lowest parts of the metropolis; an important sanitary improvement will be conferred by the proposed removal of the refuse which now vitiates the atmosphere; the Thames water, which is used by a million of the inhabitants, will be preserved from pollution; and a guano field, of vast extent, will be collected for the use of our agriculturists. These important national benefits may all be obtained within a space of 18 months. This drainage plan, which is fully ripe for execution, rests upon actual surveys and levels, and upon the most carefully-collected information. It has been gradually perfected, during a series of years, and will be carried out to completion without any cost or charge to the ratepayers. The Board of Health, in their report dated May 28, 1850, fully recognised the correctness of the Great London Drainage Plan: they remark—"The arrangement upon which our inspectors agree, as effectual for the prevention of all deposit, is to continue the proper inclination of the main sewers from these lower levels, so as to keep up the uniform rate of flow, and to discharge the contents by pumping at the out-fall." The Commission of Sewers not only concur therewith, but have actually confirmed the choice, previously made by the company, of the sites for the out-fall, or terminal works, for the metropolis; and the City Commission of Sewers passed a resolution, declaring that they are not opposed to the principles involved in the plan now brought before the public; and on several subsequent occasions the chairman, and many of the City Commissioners have expressed themselves most favourably of the plan in question; but there is no power to construct the proposed works. This subject has been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, who have determined that "it is for Parliament to decide whether any plan submitted, in the regular way, shall receive their sanction; and it is confidently expected that Parliament will be in favour of the plan being carried into effect through commercial enterprise, in accordance with a report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "That it is only through the agency of a company that the various plans proposed to them may be all combined, and applied to the important purposes of cleansing our towns, purifying our rivers, and enriching our soil.

Government have been applied to, to sanction the introduction of a clause which will, in consideration of the public benefits to be attained, guarantee a minimum rate of 3 per cent. interest to the shareholders in this enterprise. The estimates, however, give assurance that the works may be constructed without subjecting the ratepayers to any charge whatever.

The Standing Orders of Parliament are complied with, for the purpose of securing an Act of Incorporation during the ensuing session. This drainage project is now brought forward in the expectation of its being supported by the public. Some 50 years ago it was felt that a dock for ships was wanted. The subject was fully laid before a general meeting in Dec, 1795, when it was approved of, and a subscription of 800,000*l.* was filled in a few hours, for carrying the same into effect. In 1851, redundant capital is seeking employment in every part of the globe. Who, then, will now join in the honour of prosecuting and securing to the metropolis a work, which, in its beneficial results, will not stand second to any other which man has accomplished?

We shall revert to this subject next week.

LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP—FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The creation of several important companies under the French law of partnership, and recent discussions in the Court of Bankruptcy upon the subject, have occasioned much inquiry, in the mercantile world, as to what this system really is. There are, proportionately, very few who are able to give a satisfactory answer; and, if the question is replied to, there are no ready means of testing its accuracy. Acting under this impression, and feeling to a degree convinced of the practicability and probability of the introduction into our system of the partnership laws of our continental neighbours, Mr. F. M. Hamber has published* a copy of such part of the original French Code of Commerce as relates to the subject, with a translation of each article, and such explanatory notes as have suggested themselves in the course of the work. Mr. Hamber has appended to his translation an illustration of the liabilities of partners and shareholders in the different kinds of partnerships under the French law, and the effect of the English law under similar circumstances, which, as being of much interest, we quote entire:—

A, B, C, D, E, and F, contract a partnership under the French system—A, B, C, to be the managing or active partners; D, E, and F, to be mere holders of funds in the concern (*Bailleurs de Fonds*), and to take no part in the management. A, B, and C, would be responsible (*solidaires*) for all the engagements of the partnership, as partners *en nom collectif*; D, E, and F, would only be liable to the extent of their share in the firm as partners *en commandite*.

According to the English law, A, B, and C, as active partners, and D, E, and F, as dormant partners (when discovered), would be individually liable to creditors for *all* the engagements of the partnership, without reference to the extent of their respective interests, and notwithstanding any deed between the partners to the contrary.

The establisiment, however, of a partnership *en nom collectif*, or *en commandite*, can only be accomplished by entire conformity to the provisions contained in the articles 42, 43, &c., of the French Code of Commerce.

When it is wished to form a company under the French system, the rules relating to *anonyme* partnerships must be observed.

In such a society, duly established, the directors equally with the shareholders are partners *en commandite*—that is, liable only to the extent of their paid up interest in the concern—the directors being only responsible to carry out the office they have undertaken.

Such a company, formed in England under the English laws, would be in a directly opposite position. In this country, until the company have become incorporated under 1 Vic., cap. 73, by Charter, Act of Parliament, or Letters Patent, expressly limiting the liability of a shareholder, he is responsible individually, for all the debts and engagements contracted by the company. No provisional or complete registration under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, or Deed of Settlement, can effectually limit his responsibility.

A registration under the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110, is necessary for the legal establishment of the undertaking; and this can always be effected, but the obtaining an incorporation by Charter, Act of Parliament, or Letters Patent, to limit the liability, is a work of time, and optional only on the part of Government, and attended with considerable expense. Therefore, a person desirous of investing his capital in a small share of a private partnership, and of limiting his liability to that amount, cannot do so under the English system, but he may under the French; and if he be anxious to take shares in an English company under the present system, he cannot, though it be legally constituted, ascertain the extent of his liability, until the company be incorporated under 1 Vic., cap. 73, by Charter, Act of Parliament, or Letters Patent; but, in an *anonyme* company, when once duly established, his responsibility would be limited to the amount of his paid-up shares.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS—WHEAL EMILY.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Capt. Wm. Willcock, to recover from Mr. Calmady, who is a large shareholder in the company, and freeholder of the mine, the amount of his salary, disbursements, and expenses as captain of Wheal Emily, Wimbury, Devonshire. The learned counsel (Mr. Serjeant Miller), who conducted the plaintiff's case, called Mr. Henry Molyneux (the secretary), Mr. R. Sergeant (the purser), the plaintiff, and other witnesses, who proved distinctly that the defendant was a shareholder in the company, and that he had not conformed to rule, and paid up the amount of his calls. Mr. Crowder, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, urged that the plaintiff was a shareholder in the mine in June, 1850, and that though he had subsequently sold his shares to a Mrs. Mary Parnell, and that she had voted by proxy at the next general meeting of shareholders and co adventurers with the defendant; and that being, therefore, a partner in the mine, he could not sue the defendant, he being in law his co-partner—the learned counsel contending that the plaintiff was not divested of his character as shareholder until the transfer of the shares were registered in the books of the company. The learned Judge, however, directed that the plaintiff had parted with his shares, and that the purchaser or transferee had voted upon them at the general meeting previous to the commencement of the suit, and that it was the duty of the purchaser to see the transfer registered in the company's books, and that the fact of the transfer not being duly entered therein did not affect the plaintiff's claim; and said, substantially, the cause was an undefended one, as the defence relied on was a mere technical point, and did not at all go to the merits of the case, and gave the plaintiff immediate execution—Capt. Willcock receiving his appointment, and confirmed by a general meeting of shareholders, can only be discharged by the same means.

ARIGNA IRON COMPANY—WINDING-UP.

PROPOSALS AND COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

The parties interested in the winding-up of this company, as well as those opposed to that measure, attended before Master Senior on Thursday. Mr. James, on behalf of Mr. Parker, alleged a claim of 1000*l.* against the company, for his services for ten years, and made a proposal to the effect that the company should not be wound up, but that the trustees should file a claim, offering to bring into court the funds in their hands—state whether the company had ceased all operations—that all the debts were paid—that the funds really belonged to the shareholders—that the trustees should inquire whether there were any debts or claims upon the funds, except those of the shareholders—and the names of those entitled as shareholders. On the part of Mr. Bosanquet, one of the directors, this proposal was objected to, on the ground that Mr. Parker's claim was disputed, and that the trustees could not divide the funds without an order of the court. Mr. Cater, another director, claimed 500*l.* as the costs in a suit which had been carried on in Ireland; in addition to this, there was about 300*l.* more due by the company. After a protracted discussion, the Master said he could not see what a great deal he had been listening to had to do with the application to wind up, which application he should now grant, upon the same ground that he had ordered the London and Westminster Assurance Company to be wound up. Order made accordingly.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—We have much pleasure in again reverting to the proposal for introducing railways into the Cape Colony. It is very satisfactory indeed to find, by the accounts just received, that, although the eastern frontiers of the colony are much harassed by the continued incursions of the Kaffirs, yet that the inland communications, particularly in the western provinces, are likely to be prosecuted with energy. The proposition for constructing a railway between the city of Cape Town and the towns of Stellenbosch, Paarl, and Wellington, with branches to Wynberg and Somerset west, has been received most warmly by all classes in the Cape Colony. It is well known that the vexed question of a "*Representative Legislature*" has created much dissension for some time back; it is, therefore, very satisfactory to find, that notwithstanding those local differences on other subjects, all classes cordially unite in their advocacy of the proposed railway, and have determined upon carrying it into effect with the least possible delay. The proposal of Sir C. Fox, on behalf of Fox, Henderson, and Co., for the construction of the railway, with its stations, engines, carriages, &c., has been adopted by the Cape public, and sanctioned by the local Government. The supervision of the entire has been entrusted to the able direction of the Messrs. Leahy, civil engineers, who have prepared all the plans, sections, and specifications; and with such contractors as Fox, Henderson, and Co., now of "world-wide" eminence, there can be no doubt that the Cape Colony will soon possess the first link of that great civilising chain which promises to bind all ranks and races in the bonds of peaceful industry. The present line, only 72 miles long, runs towards the interior from Cape Town to the other towns above named; and it is intended hereafter to extend it to Graham's Town, about 500 miles distant. At some future time it may be extended even beyond Graham's Town to the frontiers of Kaffraria. The present step is one in the right direction, and must be of immense importance to every interest in the colony. It has our best wishes in every sense.

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* "The 'En Commandite,' 'Anonyme,' and 'En Nom Collectif' Partnerships, extracted from the French Code of Commerce (Articles 18 to 64), and translated into English; together with an Appendix, illustrating the Liabilities of Partners under the French and English Systems." By FREDERICK M. HAMBER. London: Effingham Wilson.

TATE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIPS AND VESSELS.

Fig. 1.

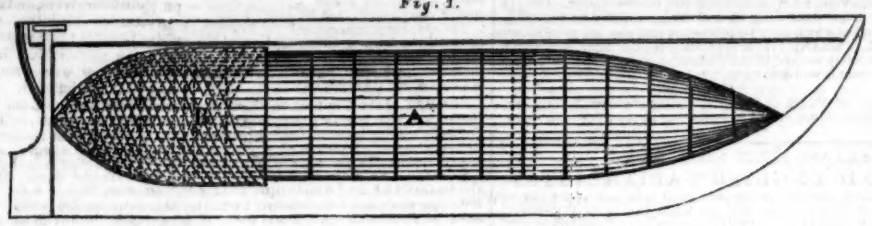
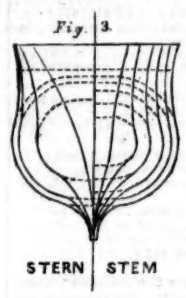


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



In last week's Journal we gave a brief account of Mr. Tate's improvements, as far as they relate to houses and land buildings; we now proceed to describe those parts relating to floating vessels.

Mr. George Tate's invention, or rather, improvement in the construction of floating vessels, consists in disposing the main timbers which form the hull of the vessel, in the same fashion as the staves of a cask (or using segmental plates of iron with thick abutting edges), and binding the whole together tightly with hoops, and then covering the whole with one or more thicknesses of planks, firmly bedded in some viscous and siccative matter, such as marine glue. The keel, cut-water, and stern, are formed by blocking out with framing, firmly secured to the barrel-formed hull. The accompanying diagrams illustrate the construction of vessel by three views.

Fig. 1 exhibits an elevational view, with the outer covering of the vessel removed. Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section. And Fig. 3, a view showing half the lines of the stem and half the lines of the stern of the vessel.

A denotes the part of the vessel which is built tub-like, as aforesaid, the external form being given by blocking out with the required timber and planks, or other suitable material, as illustrated by Fig. 3, and forming a suitable deck. Suitable apertures may be made by cutting out, after this part is formed in, at the deck and sides of the tub-like part as may be necessary. Or, it may be without apertures or communications with the upper part of the vessel, and filled with any material of less specific gravity than water, and divided into water-tight compartments, the freight, passenger, and store portions of the vessel being entirely distinct from it.

B shows the planking arranged diagonally.

There are other improvements in the construction of floating vessels specified by Mr. Tate, which, if correct in principle, and can be practically carried out, will form a new era in our maritime affairs. He purposes so to construct floating vessels that the flotation thereof shall be effected solely by means of revolving buoyant endless band supporters, which are caused to revolve through the water in the opposite direction to the vessels course, so that it is clear, if this can be accomplished, the vessel will offer little resistance to the water; but the resistance which the revolving buoyant endless band supporters meet with in being caused to revolve through the water in the opposite direction to the vessel's course, forms the fulcrum for urging the vessel forward. It, therefore, follows that the speed of the vessel will be in proportion to the power used, and not at all affected by the same laws which affect vessels whose flotation is effected by displacement, and which offer a resistance in passing through the water, increasing in a rapid degree with the velocity.

Having thus called attention to this interesting and important subject, we trust that some of our scientific friends will pursue the inquiry, so as to lead to such improvements in naval architecture as shall render locomotion by sea as safe and expeditious as by land.

There are other parts of Mr. Tate's invention well worthy the attention of emigrants, and those who take an interest in improvements in the dwellings of the labouring class, in which he proposes to combine comfort and elegance with strength and economy in construction.

Our limits will not allow us to enlarge on this part of the invention, further than to say that we think it so utilitarian, practical, and economical, that we strongly recommend our readers to examine it for themselves, and we purpose, shortly, entering more fully into its merits.

Original Correspondence.

DR. LARDNER AND ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.

SIR,—I am sure your readers will join with me in thanking Mr. Bourne for his testimony to the correctness of Dr. Lardner's explanation on this subject in the new edition of his work on the *Steam-Engine*. In common with thousands—nay, I may say millions, for every person who reads must have been equally imposed on—I believed it an undoubted fact that Dr. Lardner had denied the physical possibility of crossing the Atlantic by steam. As Mr. Bourne most truly states, "Dr. Lardner's supposed declaration is constantly cited as a case in point where physical science has outrun scientific authority." Nothing to a just mind is more intolerable than thus to have been led into erroneous condemnation, and to find that the truth has been so perverted as to cast imputation upon the very person whose credit would have been vindicated by the assertion of that truth in its real shape. Now, although the present case is only one farther instance of the unquestionable fact that truth will always eventually prevail, it is at the same time a sad example of the force which falsehood, aided by interested clamour, can exert to obscure its light for a season. The result has proved the justness of Dr. Lardner's predictions; but what has been the course of events in the meantime? The engineers, the shipbuilders, the engine-makers, the iron merchants, all reaped their harvest; *they* were paid for their exertions; and this combination of interests succeeded in silencing, not by answer, but by spurious outcry, the arguments which stood in the way of their gains; but, on the other hand, the shareholders, *who are always led by* the opinion of the eminent *engineers*, after heaping thousands upon thousands for the benefit of their advisers, have had to sink into the usual alternatives of loss, ruin, or want. It is certainly hardly to be expected that the public should do otherwise than listen to the voice of high authority, and especially when a majority pronounces it; but that only deepens the responsibility of those authorities who not only *will* not listen to the truth when laid before them, but resort to falsehood, artifice, and intrigue, to baffle its otherwise irresistible agency. I must at the same time admit that the unprincipled find great temptation for these tactics, vulgarly called knavery, in what may be styled the blind violence of the English capitalist. Money accumulated in his pocket seems to undergo a vinous or intoxicating fermentation; it heats by aggregation, and then explodes in the wildest extravagance. "Distance lends enchantment to the view;" the further off the result, the greater the space over which the money has to be absorbed or set a travelling, the more unhesitatingly does the liberal imagination develope her stores. Look back to the millions eagerly sunk in the gold speculations of 1824-5 and 6. In fact, the less there appears of economy, the more reckless the disregard of expenditure, the more in that degree does the certainty of success appear to be proved to those dazzled minds which are once intoxicated with the omnipotent power of wealth to overcome all natural laws. A spice of the fox-hunting courage seems to declare it is unworthy to "crane" before the leap. Undertakings which promise rational results, and set out under the chill influence of prudential economy, attract no attention; but a gaudy bubble, which speedily bursts and ruins thousands, seems to possess an irresistible fascination. The fragments, if of any value at all, are afterwards picked up by those sane few who have never forgotten that two and two make four; and they reap in patient wisdom the reward which is cast from them by impatient fools. It is true money is thus circulated. What is one's loss is another's gain; and large proprietaries—railroad companies for instance—may be consoled in the benevolent reflection that what they want another has, and that the 50,000,000*l.* or 100,000,000*l.* which have unnecessarily passed out of their own pockets have comfortably inflated the receptacles of some one else.

Since the period of those gigantic undertakings, which have failed according to Dr. Lardner's prediction, the screw propeller has commenced a new era in navigation. There is an opening before us of which ordinary minds perhaps but little dream; and upon this prospect it may perhaps be well to quote Dr. Lardner's present remarks, because his prognostications having now the prestige of fulfilment, risen triumphant above the load of falsehood with which they had been crushed, the public may be better disposed to listen to that kind of authority which always better pleases the blind multitude than the unaccompanied still small voice of truth.

"Great as the progress of steam navigation has been within the last quarter of a century, much still remains to be accomplished before that vast agent of transport can be regarded as having been pushed to the limits of its power. If the steamer for the general purposes of commerce can be made to exceed the sailing-vessel in anything approaching to the ratio by which the goods train on the railway exceeds the waggon or the canal boat, we shall soon see the ocean covered with such steamers, and the sailing-vessel will pass from the hands of the merchant to those of the historian. *A great reduction in the dimensions of the machinery*, and the surrender to the uses of commerce of that invaluable space which it now occupies within the vessel, are also essential. *He who accomplishes this with the skill and success of which the project is susceptible* may fairly hope that his name will go down to posterity as a benefactor of mankind, united with those of Fulton and Watt."

Every thinking man must admit the force and practicability of these anticipations; *they are only a question of time*; and this moment the prospect of such a development not only lies open to enterprise, but the means of realising it are actually devised and constructed. The means of surrendering to the uses of commerce the valuable space occupied by a cumbrous machinery, and a double stowage of coal, are within the grasp of all those who prefer fact to imagination, calculation to vague conjecture, and the use of improved machinery to listening to the prejudiced insinuations of those whose interests are embarked in manufacturing these cumbrous models, which a few years, more or less, will inevitably antiquate. It is but a narrow and a foolish wisdom which leads those who possess a trade to set their most determinate and desperate influence against the admission of capacious improvements. The possessor of the finest manufactory of that consummation of art—the steam-engine—is in the spirit of this opposition not a whit removed above the rustic destroyer of the thrashing machine or the loom. When Dr. Lardner's anticipations are realised, the manufacture of the steam-engine will be increased a hundred fold, with a concomitant stimulus to every other manufacture. The truer interest of the engine-makers is to receive at once into their factories those improvements which, sooner or later, will get in in spite of them, and, if not welcomed with the hand of a friend, will enter rudely as an ejecting enemy. The refusal to be wise is in vain. The only alternative is to be eventually loaded with the disgrace of exposed falsehood and prejudice, such as Mr. Bourne details, instead of bearing the honourable reputation of seeing beyond the wants of the day, of appreciating with enlightened spirit the wants of the age, and welcoming as present guests the inevitable heirs of time.—DAVID MUSHET: *November* 27.

MACHINES OF THE EXHIBITION.—No. IV.

SIR,—A competent condenser having been effected, the next requirements lie in the working parts of the engine, to arrange two cylinders for the united high and low-pressure actions, occupying the smallest possible space, losing the least degree of power by the transmission and alternation of heat, reducing the double set of valves to the greatest simplicity, with certain other arrangements for obtaining the greatest command of the load by the smallest quantity of detail; but here I cannot go into particulars. The models which were rejected carried all these points to a hitherto unexpected perfection, but they are ultimate improvements not yet patented, and thus the injustice of the rejection has a threefold aggravation. The inventor was deprived not only of his opportunity of exhibition, but of the benefit of provisional registration; the public is deprived of the advantage of seeing and adopting the most commanding improvements, and are finally denied even the benefit of hearing what they are, except in the most general terms. The engine occupies less than half the usual space; two cylinders are worked with one set of valves, and one combined engine answers all the purposes for which a pair of engines are now necessarily required and applied. Surely it might have been well for the committee of the Great Exhibition so to have interpreted the laws which themselves had made, as to permit the public to have a glimpse of these slight novelties. It is true these new models were not completed on the 1st of May, but was there *nothing* received into the building *after* the 1st of May? The *space* to deposit the models in had been applied for in *due time*. Was there a paternal care and justice in this instance, lest the public should grow bewildered through seeing too much; or a sense that it would be unjust to those who had paid for admittance before these models came, to let those who came after see more for their shilling than the first had seen? And great as the formal difficulties were in granting steam to the admitted patent model, great enough to be a serious consideration even to those who had surmounted the mountain of the construction of the palace, yet surely human ingenuity need not altogether have failed before the heroic task. The first rule, that no condensing engines should be supplied with steam, because of the inconvenient expenditure of cold water, was easily overcome, because the condenser of this engine required none. The second rule communicated to the inventor, after steam had been refused a month, as the reason of that refusal, was that the engine set nothing in motion. It was most commendable in the management to make every possible provision for the public amusement; indeed, it might be very natural for the uninitiated multitude to believe that a machine which was only seen to be moving itself was incapable of moving anything else, so that real kindness might have refused the inventor that steam which would only have earned him the popular reputation of constructing a useless machine. It is true the profound and practical engineers might not have been led astray by such a conception, but the Exhibition was not designed to instruct the profound; it was to please the public, who supported the show by paying to see it, and, therefore, had a right to be pleased; therefore, it was a good rule that machines should not idly set themselves in motion without a display. It is true, had this rule been made known to the inventor at the first, he might have set himself in motion to discover some knick-knack which required a friendly impetus; but we cannot expect everything to be taken into account at the outset of such a novel undertaking. According to the old adage, "hanging and marriage go by destiny;" and so it occurred that by the time the inventor had a knowledge of the reason of his lacking steam, all the show pieces had been already espoused by the *executive* committee to their prime-movers; all being, therefore, engaged, this fated model could only be consigned to single and solitary blessedness. But even still, seeing that there existed so very hearty a disposition to do justice to a great invention, we can only suppose the crowd and the extreme pressure of business deprived the superintendence of its wonted self-possession and ingenuity; and, admitting this, what a pity the thought did not occur to give *carte blanche* to the inventor, to set something attractive moving, so long as it did not exceed the space which was allotted. We might then have attached a little pump, to move water up and down, after the manner of Appold's and Bessemer's more gigantic excellencies. A few drops of their spray, mere crumbs falling from the rich man's table, would have furnished something to set in motion; and as the public saw in one case how much, in the other they might have seen how little would be lifted. Or a painted disc might have been affixed on the fly-wheel, with the primitive colours arrayed in proper proportions; its revolution would have instructed the visitors in the interesting problem of the production of pure white by their union. At intervals, when the machine stood still, to permit the gazers to examine the *real* colours, the steam would have been shut off, and by equal terms of revolution and rest, an economy per day, equal to half the steam carried by a ½-in. pipe, would have been effected. Economy is the soul of great undertakings. Or by the aid of a few pulleys a line might have been so attached, for the benefit of the Bath chair public, as to draw them from one end of the nave to the other; a most felicitous application, for this model possessed a gearing for cutting off the steam whilst in motion at any fraction of the stroke, as low even as 1-60th, and yet preserving efficient action. What an opportunity for modulating the velocity of the tenants of the chairs from a maximum to a minimum, and *vice versâ*, on the spur of the occasion, offering, in fact, a complete *curriculum* of dynamical study. Or the engine might have been made to waive and twirl a flag perpetually in the machine-room, in honour and emulation of the national triumphs of industry; or as an engine was engaged to strike the medals, it might have printed cards and circulars, and surprised the public by distributing them; or a force-pump for air and water, with a hose and syringe, might have been made auxiliary for cooling the climate of the tropics of the summer garden; or a set of miniature stamps with a fan might have been established, to throw dust in the eyes of those who did not pass on, but remained absorbed in too much admiration of the inventor's skill, or of pirates who were prying too closely, in order to appropriate his ideas. These, or numberless other contrivances, if they exceeded the powers of the superintendent, might, doubtless, have been arranged by the efforts of the inventor himself, with permission. But all things are not possible to all men, and, in consequence, this little engine stood without its small modicum of steam from May to October; and as it came so it went, undeteriorated and guiltless of the toils of a public performance. It is some consolation, at least, to be as good as new, and nothing the worse for wear.

But, again; although the rules were, as we have seen, devised, not with a view to the intrinsic excellence of the machines, but rather on the principle of shearing swine—little wool with a great cry—to attract public notice by the most effective flourishes, because it was not to be considered that a crowd of holiday people, to the number of 5,000,000, would any of them care anything about dark sub-radiant condensers, concealed valves, with their action out of sight; nor, in fact, that they cared anything for any interior but that of the palace itself; and when inside, looked only for outside and not inside show; yet there were two or three points on which the engineers themselves would, it might have been supposed, have gladly taken the opportunity for satisfaction. They might have seized upon odd times for their examination, or early in the morning, so as not to have brought dry points of practical utility into extensive collision with the showy pleasures of the crowd. Several engineers, in reputable employment, have, at various times, asserted that this inventor has been attempting impossibilities; that his machine cannot do what it does; insinuating, even, that if he deceives others he does not deceive himself. Now they had the machine quite in their own power to detect all its frauds, with no greater cost than the expenditure of a half-inch pipe of steam, which the public paid for raising exactly for such a purpose. I am aware great philosophers are insensible to idle curiosity; but was it not a public duty to investigate if there was a fraud, and expose it. For instance, a member of a firm of hereditary eminence declared, when once called in to inspect this condenser working, that the effect was impossible; that it was not *bonâ fide*; that there must be a secret contrivance for condensing the steam before it entered "that twirling thing." But here they had the "twirling thing" and all its secrets in their unchecked possession. Did they fear that the twirling thing and its tubes made up an infernal machine to blow their reputation to the winds, and dreaded an explosion if they dared to give it steam? So, also, the very complete contrivance for cutting off steam and retaining effective power so low as 1-60th part of the stroke, had been challenged as a nugatory fiction. A competitor who carried away a council medal once volunteered to prove the impossibility and fallacy of this and other parts of the inventor's acts. It is true he volunteered and did not perform—shrinking from his self-imposed task, and avoiding, as the others have done, coming in contact with the facts; but I should have supposed it might have been interesting to his compeers to ascertain and examine how an impossibility became possible. Or did they think that charity covered the multitude of sins, and that the best charity was such love to their brother as not to permit the machine to prove he had been in the wrong? These are all complicated questions, which as a plain man, I cannot pretend to adjust or disentangle; and having merely taken up the vulgar notion that the Industrial Exhibition was designed to receive, display, and investigate inventions of merit, I should have considered it a preferable (though, perhaps, common-place course) to have made regulations and conducted their execution so as not to frustrate but to effect that end.—DAVID MUSHET: *Nov.* 29.

PATENTS AND PATENTEES.

SIR,—In the columns of your Journal, a few weeks ago, there appeared a notice of a patent taken out by Mr. Parkes, for the purpose of refining copper forming alloys. It has transpired that the main object of this patent is to employ metallic zinc for the purpose of purifying the copper. It appears very strange that what has been the property of the public for many years should again make its appearance in the form of a patent. The late Mr. Mushet took out a patent some years ago, the object of which was to refine metallic copper by alloying it first with metallic zinc, and then expelling the zinc in the form of oxide. I have not the least doubt that ample information, in reference to this subject, can be obtained from Mr. Mushet, jun., the son of the patentee and talented correspondent of your Journal.—FIAT JUSTITIA: *Swansea, Dec.* 4.

JOINT-STOCK IRON COMPANIES.

SIR,—With the present price of iron, and aspect of the iron trade, it would certainly be near akin to madness (putting folly and knavery entirely out of the question) to attempt the establishment of *new* joint-stock iron smelting companies, even were raw ores to be obtained of the quality and on the terms insinuated in the letter of "Juvenis" (Cleveland), inserted in your Journal of Nov. 22. Ores of 40 per cent. yield by analysis, will never enable the proprietors of an ironwork, *under the best of management*, to compete in the iron-market, if they are to be carried 30 or 40 miles by rail or tramroad, even were the cost of raising to be only 1s. per ton; but with a joint-stock smelting company such a proceeding would be an attempt at a rank impossibility. Reasonable men generally gain knowledge from experience, although it is said that nations or large public bodies never do so; perhaps this may be the reason why joint-stock iron companies have proved unprofitable speculations, with all their millions of capital. They have had the command of coal, iron, and limestone, in great abundance, of excellent qualities, and at comparatively low costs; with furnaces, mills, forges, roads, and other conveniences, of the best construction, and in full action, and backed with capital to an immense amount; yet, with all these aids and appliances, there are *no dividends* for the shareholders (except, perhaps, as bait for fresh calls), nor the remotest chance of there ever being any, under the *present system* of management of such concerns! Here is the stumbling-block of joint-stock iron companies, and not in the want of cheap and good materials or efficient apparatus, although such is invariably asserted in reply to the anxious and periodical inquiries of shareholders for returns. Instead, therefore, of urging forward the establishment of new iron-smelting companies on the present system of working the joint-stock principle, it would be more patriotic to call upon the proprietors of existing concerns of the kind to close their books in the best manner they can, and that with the least possible delay; except they may be willing to "drive a losing trade" for an

indefinite period of time: such, at least, would be my recommendations on the question.—S. B. ROGERS: *Nantyglo, Nov.* 8.

SURPLUS COPPER—BLACKBAND IRONSTONE.

SIR,—In your last Journal, p. 584, "A Miner" speaks of surplus copper as having risen to 17 or 18 per cent.! If he cannot give us a direct case in detail, will he, at least, exemplify exactly what he means by "surplus copper," to give the assayers the opportunity of answering in their own defence. Such an apparently serious charge ought not to lie against a body of men, holding a most confidential station, upon any grounds of rumour or misunderstanding.

In reference to the observations, in the following letter, on the blackband ironstone: Have we an analysis of the Welsh blackband to compare with that of the Scotch—and see whether difference of composition will account for the difference in working?—J. PRIDEAUX: *Plymouth, Dec.* 9.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,
LONDON.
Government School of Mines, 44
AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Notice is hereby given, that MANAGERS and AGENTS of MINES are ADMITTED to the LECTURES upon PAYMENT of HALF the USUAL CHARGES, upon Certificate, signed by a Magistrate of the county in which the mines may be situated, that they are attached to such mines.
H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.
December 3, 1851.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.
Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.
STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE. 45
Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses.

TO IRONMASTERS—BISCAY IRON MINERAL.—The exportation of this mineral was prohibited until a recent date. From it are made the celebrated BISCAY IRONS. It is a rich hematite, averaging 50 to 60 per cent., absolutely free from sulphur and phosphorous. The Advertisers wish to enter into COMMUNICATION with any ENGLISH IRONMASTERS who may be inclined to TRY this MINERAL; and as they have every facility for shipping, &c., it could probably be delivered at a low figure in many English ports. 46
For particulars apply to Messrs. F. T. Barry and Co., Bilbao, Spain; or Messrs. Barff, Bevan, and Co., John-street, America-square, London where samples may be seen.

NOTICE.—The Court of Directors of the ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY hereby give Notice, that a GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors of the ST. KATHARINE DOCKS will be HELD at the Dock-house, Tower-hill, in the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 20th day of January next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year ending the 31st inst., when the accounts of receipt and expenditure of the said Company for the year ending the 31st inst. will be laid before the proprietors, which accounts will be ready for examination or inspection by such proprietors on and after Tuesday, the 6th day of January next. 47
By order of the court,
JOHN HALL, Secretary.
N.B.—The chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.
The books of the Company will close on Saturday, the 20th instant, and open on Wednesday, the 28th day of January next.—St. Katharine Dock-house, Dec. 9, 1851.

AT a MEETING of DEBENTURE-HOLDERS and CREDITORS of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1851, pursuant to the Act of the 15th and 16th Vic. c. 105, 48
JOHN HENRY PELLY, Esq., in the chair.
It was moved by Alexander Beattie, Esq., seconded by William Gilbertson, Esq., and resolved *nem. con*,

That it is expedient to convert all the debentures, promissory notes, loan notes, and debts of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, the holders and creditors in respect of which at the time of the first insertion of the advertisement of this present meeting have not executed the indenture of the 3d day of November, 1843, mentioned or referred to in "The Governor and Company of Copper Miners' Act, 1851," or left claims in the Master's office, under the decree in the same Act also mentioned, for the purpose of claiming the benefit of the said indenture, or who, having left such claims, had abandoned the same and all claim to the benefit of the same indenture under the said decree, or who had been declared in the suit in the said Act mentioned not to be entitled to the benefit of the same indenture, by reason of their not having executed the same indenture within 12 calender months after the date thereof, into paid-up stock of the said company at the rate of £50 per centum of the amount of such debentures, promissory notes, loan notes, and debts.

Mr. Pelly having left the chair, and the same having been taken by Mr. Gilbertson,
It was moved by Alfred Janson, Esq., and seconded by Sir Thos. Willshire, Bart., K.C.B.,
That the best thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to John Henry Pelly, Esq., for his conduct in the chair this day, and for his valuable services on other occasions.
JOHN HENRY PELLY, Chairman.
London, Dec. 10, 1851.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the offices of the Company, Old Broad-street, on Monday last, the 8th instant, 49
JAMES HERRON, Esq., in the chair.
Mr. Nicholson (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting from the *Mining Journal*, as well as the minutes of the former meeting, held on the 17th of Nov. last, the Chairman reported that there were assembled, and then present in person and by proxy, the representatives of upwards of 2800 shares out of the 3715—therefore, they were legally capacitated to transact the necessary business.
It was then proposed by Mr. John Cumberland, seconded by Mr. H. B. Ryo, and carried unanimously:—
That the Company, or Association, called the "West Wheal Jewel Tin and Copper Mining Association," carried on under the regulations of a Deed of Settlement, dated the 18th day of October, 1838, be dissolved.
Mr. Field proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, which being carried, the meeting terminated.

WHEAL MARY EMMA TIN AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—An ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of shareholders was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., 50
S. H. ARMITAGE, Esq., in the chair.
The notice convening the meeting, and its adjournment, being read from the *Mining Journal*, also the printed rules and regulations of the Company—a copy of which had been forwarded on Saturday to every proprietor.
It was moved by a Proprietor, seconded by Mr. James Lane, and carried unanimously:—
That the rules, as amended and now read, be adopted.
Proposed by Mr. Birch, seconded by Mr. Batters, and carried unanimously:—
That a call of £1 per share be made, for the purpose of effectually prosecuting the mine.

EAST WHEAL ALFRED CONSOLS.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the offices of the Company, Threadneedle-street, City, on Friday, the 5th December, instant, 51
WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER, Esq., in the chair.
The accounts to the end of November, amounting to £140 19s., having been examined and allowed, it was resolved,—
That for the future the affairs of the Company be conducted at the offices of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, No. 23, Threadneedle-street, and that he be appointed Secretary to the Company, at a salary of £4 per month, including office expenses, stationery, and postage.
That no orders be given for supplies unless the same have been previously signed by the managing agent.
That the number of shares be increased to 1024.
(Signed) WILLIAM LEMON OLIVER, Chairman.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINE,—SAINT ENODER,
CORNWALL.
Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this MINE can be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 16th inst., as the Share List, after that date, will be finally closed. By order of the Committee, 52
THOMAS LEWIS,
17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company.

GALLT-Y-MAEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The OFFICES of the COMPANY are REMOVED to No. 26, AUSTINFRIARS, where the scrip shares to holder may be had, at the option of any parties, in exchange for certificates.—All letters on the Company's business to be addressed to 53
Mr. R. C. MANUEL, Secretary and Purser.

BISHOPSTONE SILVER-LEAD MINES,
GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.
In 2000 shares.—Enlargement of capital by the issue of reserved shares. 54
These MINES are in full OPERATION, having been started by a limited proprietary, who hold 1200 shares, on each of which £4 has been paid—300 are free shares; the issue of the remainder having been reserved until the present time.
The committee, acting upon the advice of Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., and Capt. Matthew Francis, who have inspected the mines, are now prosecuting the works with the utmost vigour; and as additional capital will probably be required, have determined to issue the 500 reserved shares to respectable parties, on the payment of £1 per share, and a like payment every two months, until £4 be paid, so as to place all the shares in the same position.
Prospectuses, with full particulars, copies of the reports of Evan Hopkins, Esq., and Capt. Matthew Francis, together with a register of the present proprietors, may be had on application to J. B. Balcombe, Esq., stock and sharebroker, No. 19, Royal Exchange, London.

CWM LLANAFON SILVER-LEAD MINE,
LLANGYNOG, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, WALES.
Divided into 1600 shares, of 10s. each.—1100 shares only will be disposed of. 55
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.
This sett is situate in the parish of Llangynog, held at 1-10th dues, and comprises an extent of land covering an area of about 600 acres, and in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Llangynog and Craig-y-Mwyn Lead Mines, and it is supposed that the lodes of the latter mines run through this sett; there are two parallel lodes running through this mine, from 18 inches to 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and flookan, in most congenial strata, and every indication to warrant a rich deposit of ore in depth. The metalliferous district of this sett, together with the relative position to the rich and productive mines in the neighbourhood, is too well-known to require further description.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area). 56

HENDREFORGAN COLLIERY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, all the valuable and well-known SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL, IRONSTONE, and BLACKBAND, under the HENDREFORGAN FARM, in the parish of LLANGUICKE, in the county of GLAMORGAN, which comprises ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, and is situate within two miles of the Swansea Canal, to which there is communication by railroad, and within twelve miles of the port of Swansea. 57
The property contains the Little Vein, 3 feet thick, celebrated for the manufacturing of anthracite iron; the Big Vein, 5 feet thick; the Welford Vein, 3 feet thick; and the Three Coal Vein, 3 feet thick—all of which have been proved; and also all the SEAMS or BANDS of IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND (17 inches thick), on the north crop of the basin, some of which have been lately worked by the proprietor, and are now in a state for immediate operations. The coal is well-known in the London and other markets as Cox's Stone Coal.
Further particulars to be had of Mr. M. G. Steward, mining engineer, Bedminster, Bristol; of the proprietor, Mr. Evan Jones, on the property; or at the office of Mr. Alex. Cuthbertson, solicitor, Neath.

IRISH LEAD AND SILVER MINES, &c.

TO MINERS AND ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.—LEAD, of a superior quality, and high in per centage of lead and silver, having been lately CUT on the PROPERTY of the Most Hon. the MARQUIS of DOWNSHIRE, at DUNDRUM, county of DOWN, PARTIES are INVITED to INSPECT this DISTRICT, which has been PROVED to have numerous and extensive LODES of LEAD, SILVER, CALAMINE, &c., in great quantities. The lead has been found to bear silver, &c., in the different lodes now proved, within a few yards of the surface. 58
The Noble Proprietor, upon satisfactory reference being given, is prepared to TREAT and GRANT, TAKE NOTES and LEASES, and MEASURE out the GROUND, for IMMEDIATE WORKING.
The close proximity to the small seaport of Dundrum—the abundant and constant supply of water-power for several water-wheels, or other power for stamping or pumping, and other advantages of the district, will be found on examination to fully warrant a large investment of capital.
The beauty of the scenery, and orderly and peaceful habits of the peasantry, will be as ample a guarantee for the safety of the capital employed, as its bearing property will be a safe and good return for the expenditure; but let parties *come over*, and *judge for themselves*.
Carriage of lead, &c., to the port, which will not exceed a mile, 8d. to 1s. per ton freight, and other charges to the principal smelting works, about 4s. 6d. per ton; surface labour from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per day—in the mines 1s. 6d. per day for 12 hours.
Steamers from Liverpool to Belfast three times in each week and return; ditto from Fleetwood to Belfast; ditto from Warren Point.
A coach leaves Belfast every day (Sunday excepted), passing within two miles of Dundrum, and passing on to Castlewellen, three miles from Dundrum, and returning the following day at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.
(Signed) E. PICKERING,
Mine agent and engineer to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Downshire; for whom any letters, directed Carrickfergus, Ireland, will receive immediate attention.

CALIFORNIA—FREMONT ESTATES.—The Undersigned, having reference to the advertisements of Mr. David Hoffman, so injurious to Colonel Fremont's interests, by which he attempts to make the British Public believe that the Undersigned does not possess any Contract for the sale to him of the Freehold of Colonel Fremont's Estate and Gold Mines and Veins in the Mariposas District, California, begs to state, that, on the 7th July last, such a Contract with him was signed in New York, and attested by Colonel Thomas H. Benton, the father in-law of Colonel Fremont, and duly verified by the Hon. Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State at Washington; that such Contract was to be subject to Colonel Fremont's ratification, and that by steamer *Europa*, which arrived on the 24th ult., the undersigned received the following letter from Colonel Benton:— 59
Washington City, Nov. 10, 1851.
TO MR. THOS. DENNY SARGENT, LONDON.
SIR,—I have just received from Colonel Fremont his full and regularly authenticated power-of-attorney to ratify and carry into effect the conditional sale that was made to you of the Mariposas Estate. I shall act for him as soon as you arrive here to execute your part of it. I go to St. Louis to-morrow, but will return in eight days after being telegraphed of your arrival.
This puts an end to all Mr. Hoffman's operations since the date of the sale, which I believe was the 7th July: and as he was authentically informed of it at the time, all that he may have done since in the way of leases is not only void, but fraudulent.
Yours, very truly, (Signed) THOS. H. BENTON.
The undersigned does not intend to further notice any of Mr. Hoffman's appeals in the public papers, being contented to leave to the current of natural events the completion of the sale by Colonel Benton, and the then positive removal of Mr. Hoffman from all pretensions to further interference with the Fremont property.
THOMAS DENNY SARGENT, of Washington,
London, Dec. 5, 1851. United States.
Any parties desiring to communicate with Mr. Sargent on the subject of these Estates are requested to address their letters to his solicitor, Mr. John Duncan, No. 2, New Inn Strand, London.

CALIFORNIA—FREMONT ESTATES.—Mr. THOMAS DENNY SARGENT, of WASHINGTON, having entered into a CONTRACT for the PURCHASE of the FREEHOLD of all Colonel FREMONT'S GOLD MINES, GOLD QUARTZ VEINS, and LANDED PROPERTY, of 45,000 acres in extent, in the MARIPOSAS DISTRICT of CALIFORNIA; and being about to sail by the *Baltic* steamer for the United States, to complete such purchase with Colonel Thomas H. Benton, the authorised agent for this express purpose of Colonel Fremont, has to request that, during his absence from England, all communications on the subject of the above Gold Mines and Property may be addressed to his solicitor, Mr. John Duncan, 2, New Inn, Strand, London.—Dec. 10, 1851. 60

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING AND AURIFEROUS QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE. 61
In 150,000 shares, of £1 each, all paid-up.—No calls or further liability.
TEMPORARY OFFICE,—5, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.
Owing to an unexpected delay in the completion of the Lease for the entire Minerals on the Estate of Segenhoe, Hunter River district, Australia, the Committee have deferred announcing the full particulars of this undertaking. The Lease of these Mineral rights being now completed, prospectuses will be issued without delay, which will contain many additional and important facts.—Applications for shares may be addressed to
WILLIAM FENTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AURIFEROUS ORE REDUCTION AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, in 100,000 paid-up shares, of £1 each, without any further call. 62
On the "Cost-book" Principle.—No Deed necessary to be signed.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

JAMES GRAY, Esq.	THOMAS ROBINSON, Esq.
RICHARD HUGHES, Esq.	M. F. WAGSTAFFE, Esq.
JOHN PARLEY, Esq.	RICHARD WEBB, Esq.

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Harrison, No. 5, Walbrook.
SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Favell.
OFFICES,—No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.
This company is formed on the Cost-book Principle, in pursuance of the provision contained in the Joint-Stock Companies' Registration Act, which expressly exempts from the operation of the Act the working of mines, minerals, and quarries of what nature soever.
The discoveries made of gold in the district of Bathurst, New South Wales, sufficiently establish the fact that an extensive range of country there contains gold to a large and probably boundless amount.
This company has been formed for the purpose of reducing by crushing-engines, and other machinery, the auriferous ores, and separating and extracting the mineral from its matrix. These works will be available for all such ores produced in the colony, as no such works exist there at present; they will also be made especially subservient to the mining operations of this company.
One of the main objects of the company will be the realisation of the mineral wealth of the colony by means of English capital and English science. The committee of management have forwarded instructions to the company's agent in New South Wales, with ample powers to secure grants of the most desirable tracts of the mineral country.
Competent geologists, and a sufficient staff of practical miners, with the necessary machinery, will be shortly despatched to the colony to commence operations.
New South Wales, as one of the most important English colonies, enjoys the security afforded by English laws, and in no country is there greater protection to life and property.
The necessity for the employment of the limited capital of the colony in its ordinary channels, precludes the colonists from successfully working mines; and, consequently, all mining operations on a large scale must be left to the enterprise and capital of the mother country.
The operations of the company in reducing the ores must, irrespective of its ordinary mining operations, become a source of large and permanent profit.
A direct line of steamers between England and New South Wales will shortly be established.
The sum of £1, the full amount per share, will be payable on allotment, when the bankers' receipts will be exchanged for scrip certificates.
Applications for shares to be made to the following stock and sharebrokers:—
Messrs. LIND and RICKARD, 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London;
Messrs. Lane and Perry, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Messrs. Barff and Flint, Leeds; Mr. Herbert C. Langton, Exchange-court, Exchange-street East, Liverpool; Mr. Archb. Kerr, No. 3, Exchange-place, Glasgow; Mr. W. I. Windram, Halford-street, Leicester; John Duncuft, Esq., M.P., Manchester; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Bowl Alley-lane, Hull; Mr. Chas. Stokes, Edsale, Truro; Mr. Sanford, Musgrave's-alley, Exeter; Mr. Jos. Sargent, Linton, Cambridgeshire; Mr. T. Sternberg, Northampton; and to the Secretary, at the Company's offices—from all of whom prospectuses may be had.
ROBERT FAVELL, Secretary.
2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook.
FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Committee of Management of the Australian Auriferous Ore Reduction and Gold Mining Company.
No. 2, WALBROOK-BUILDINGS, WALBROOK.
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares, of £1 each, in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to pay the full amount thereof at the time specified in your letter of allotment.
Name in full.....
Residence.....
Date..... Reference.....

GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley, Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS to GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boilers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwts. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding parts warranted to grind 50,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing parts can be replaced for 3d. per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra. 63

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE, AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.
The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 17th December and 17th February next, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the Company's ships between Calcutta and Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean steamers leaving Alexandria about 6th January and 6th March, affording direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON. 64
PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and GOODS for BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA will also be CONVEYED THROUGHOUT in the Mail steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th December and 20th February next, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam-ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.
Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.
MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 20th of the month.
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.
N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghae.
For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP. 65
The PROPRIETORS of this SHIP desire TENDERS for the WHOLE (or for any definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR 88-inch CYLINDERS, of 6-feet stroke, with pistons and rods, air-pumps and condensers, connecting-rods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to render each pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-pins.
Apply to Mr. Croome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, Sandon Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED.
This day is published, price 16s., in 8vo., with Thirty Plates and numerous Woodcuts, 66
A New Edition, enlarged,
ON THE CONNEXION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliferous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.
Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.
Published this day, in 8vo., with large map, pp. 101, price 2s. 6d.,
AN ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA, with NOTES of a VISIT to the GOLD DISTRICT in August last. 67
By Captain J. ELPHINSTONE ERSKINE, R.N.
London: T. and W. Boone, publishers, No. 29, New Bond-street.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION of COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS for IMPROVEMENTS in MINING. 68
By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer.
London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn.

IMPROVED AMERICAN CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, equally well adapted for HIGH and LOW LIFTS, guaranteed to be superior to any other in use, can be purchased at less cost than the so-called Appold Centrifugal Pump, whose original may be seen at the undermentioned offices, and the patent for which is the property of Mr. Gwynne.—See *Practical Mechanics' Journal*, Sept., 1851.
Also, the PATENT BALANCED PRESSURE WHEEL, adapted to all situations, and may be used as a tidal wheel; and the CENTRIFUGAL BLOWING ENGINE, for producing a blast of great density.—Orders and communications will have attention. 69
JOHN GWYNNE, 1, Agar street, Strand, London.

WEIGHING MACHINES AND WEIGHBRIDGES.—HENRY POOLEY AND SON beg to call the attention of Engineers, Railway Companies, Manufacturers, and others, to their AGENCY and DEPOT in LONDON, where all their different MACHINES, as shown in the Exhibition, and for which the Prize Medal was awarded, MAY BE SEEN, and prices, and any further information required, will be given.
Apply to Mr. James Holgate, No. 9, Arthur-street West, London bridge. 70
*** MANUFACTORY, LIVERPOOL.

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, where a pamphlet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to, parties, and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 15, 1851. 71

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction. AGENTS. 72
Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned,
ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,
No 7, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED MAY, 1844. 73
TRUSTEES.
Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. LORD GEORGE PAGET, M.P.
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The Investment Stock is represented by two classes of vouchers—*Class A*, comprising shares of *Five Pounds*, and *Class B*, shares of *Five Shillings* each.
All deposits are received into, and become part of, a common fund, and certificates, signed by two directors, are given for every sum deposited.
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Prospectuses and full information may be obtained on application at the head office; or to the respective agents throughout the United Kingdom.
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ANOTHER CURE OF FIFTEEN YEARS' ASTHMA by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—"Garden-place, Chatham-hill.—Gentlemen: For the last 15 years my wife has been afflicted with severe asthma, and during that time has never been able to obtain more than temporary and partial relief. Since she has taken two boxes of the wafers, her cough has left her, and her breathing is now as free as she could wish. J. HAYWOOD."—Dr. Locock's Wafers give instantaneous relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. 74
They have a most pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Prepared by Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, and sold by all druggists.—Also Dr. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the best medicine for Females: they have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.—All pills under similar names are counterfeits.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	£2 5 0 to Nov.	£0 6 9 Nov.	16¾	16 16½
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 5 0 ,,	9	9
1824	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	9 2 to Oct.	0 7 to Oct.	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	3 0 to Oct.	0 4 to Oct.	6¼	6¼ 7
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	0 2 6 to Nov.1851	0 2 6 to Nov.	4	
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	445 0 to 5th Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	215	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	14	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	5	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2½	0 5 to Oct., 1851	0 5 to Oct.	5	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	206 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.	95	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	70	—	—	20	
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	13 0 to Oct. 1851	2 0 to Oct.	110	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	—	—	105	
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	249 10 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	282½	280
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	28	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	112	105
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10 —	—	150	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	2227 10 to 5th Sept.	12 10 to Sept.	425	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	—	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1¼	35 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year	5	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 ,,	—	150	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
10000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.	3	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	120 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	200	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8½	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.	4	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	9½ 12½	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9¾	0 5 to Sept.	0 5 in Sept.	4½	4
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.	16	
160	Lovant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1032 0 to 5th Sept.	2 0 to Sept.	140	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	640 0 to 1st Aug.	20 0 to Aug. 1	700	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July 1	10	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	5¾	6¼ 6
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	225 0 to 1st Nov.	7 10 to Nov.	182½	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	231 0 to ditto	5 0 to Nov.	180	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	1 1 to 5th April	—	7¼	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55¾	414 0 to Nov.	40 0 to Nov.	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21¼	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	40
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	10 0 0 to March 5	5 0 to March	240	
560	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20¾	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2¼	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.	120 125	
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	33 0 to 5th Dec.	3 0 to Dec.	145	
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	107 15 to Nov.	6 0 0 to Nov.	175	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	3 10 0 to Sept.	0 2 6 to Sept.	11	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.	125	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	12¼	12¼
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1849	—	3¾	3¾
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	9	8 9
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	¼	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.	6	
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	2¾ 3	
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4680 15 to 1848	—	200	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	15	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	253 5 to Nov.	7 0 to Nov.	205 210	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	5 0 to Dec.	5 0 to Dec.	110	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.	75	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6¾	2 2 6 ,,	0 5 to March	3¾ 4	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	165 5 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.	100	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	10 0 to Nov.	5 0 to Nov.	102½	105
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	265 0 to 3d Dec.	10 0 to 3d Dec.	380	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	7¼	
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	121 10 to Nov.	12 10 to Nov.	550	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	—	—	20	
126	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2331 10 to Aug.	6 0 to Aug.	115	
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	1 0 to July	0 5 to July	7	8¼
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	10 0 to 7th Nov.	2 0 to Nov.	31	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	190 0 to Dec.	3 0 to Dec.	140	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	21 5 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.	40	39 40
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	—	—	300	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20¾	30 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.	80	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	204 10 to 5th Dec.	5 0 to Dec.	200	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8¾	26 10 ,,	2 0 to May	35	41 44
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9¾	6 15 to Oct.	0 15 to Oct.	25	25
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	313 per cent. Aug	18 p. ct. end Aug.	31	31

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	2	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	2	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 12 0 to June 1851	3l. to June	33½	
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	5½	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	12	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851	10	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59¾	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846	—	
17000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	4¾	3¾ 4
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	20¾	20¾
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¾	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. to Feb., 1850	2¾	1¾ 2¾ 2

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	3	1¾	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	1	1	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	2s	3s	
508	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	2¾	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2	1	
8000	Bicton Consols, Linkinghorne	1	1	
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4¼	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
6000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	6¼	
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	1s	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10	3	
6000	Bolenowe	2¾	4	
120	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	20	18	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3	5¾	5¾ 6
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	15	9	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	2¾	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
3000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1½	¾	¾
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2¾	1	
7500	Busparvo (tin and copper), Camborne	1	1¼	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3¾	6¼	6¼ 7
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	8	4
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	4½	2
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4	1¾	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4¼	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	2	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	3¾	1¾	
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	2	2
2000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	4	
6120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	5¼	1¾
512	Caroline and Fanny Consols, St. Minver	3	3¼	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	5¾	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3¾	10	10
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	6¼	
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	1	1¾	2
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	45	
—	Cefn Cam Slate Quarry	3s	¼	
5030	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	21s	¾	
1024	Clyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	3¾	5¼	
1024	Elijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	2¼	3¾	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	¼	2	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst	10	10	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15¼	4	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3¼	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	30¼	8	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8¼	10¼	
256	Crane and Bejawna (copper), Camborne	20	27¼	
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3¼	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	6	6
6000*	Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake (copper)	3	3¼	3¼
4000	Ditto ditto	1	¾ ¼	1¼ 2¼
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	5	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dairhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1¼	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2½	5¼	
7100	Dargwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2¼	2¼	
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	10	8	
4155	Devon and Courteuay Consols (copper)	2¼	¼ ¼	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper), Stoke Clim.	1¼	1	
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	4	
5120	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
679	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	1	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6¼	5	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	2	2	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	10¼	9	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	3¼	¾ ¼	
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	18	15	
3000	East Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbright	3s	1	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	1¼	2¼	2¼ 3¼
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3¼	2	3 3¼
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	2¼	
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	7¼	2	
200	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	65	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	22¼	19	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	1¼	
512	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	7¼	3	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1¼	¼	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	8	8	

* These shares are entitled to 6 per cent. interest on 24. per share.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1000	East Trescoll	1	3¼	2¼ 2¾
128	East Wheal Agar	6	6	
1024	East Wheal Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	3	4¼	5
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	8	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	3¼	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1¼	¼	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper), Perran	14	14¾	15
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2¼	3¾	
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	4s	¼ ¼	¾ ¼
1000	East Wheal Reeth, St. Ives	2¼	2¾	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	¼	4	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	5¾	6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4¼	3	
8000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1¼	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines(lead), Wales	1¼	3¾	
12000	Gallt y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2¾	2¼ 2¾
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5¾	1	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1¼	¾ 1	
1000	Gellirhelvin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2¾	5	
256	Gonamenn (copper), St. Cleer	47	12	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	86¾	25	22¾
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	2¾	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2¼ 2¾	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	9	6	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	7¾	10	10
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2¼ 2s	2¾	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	15	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7	5	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal, copper	50	—	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8¼	3	5 6
6000	Hignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2¾	3¼	3¼
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	25	35	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	3¼	2	3¼
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12¼	¼	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	1¼	
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	13	4	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	2¼	5
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4¾	1¾	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3¾	4	
1743	Lamberoue Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	13	8¼	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
5000	Lanabar, Merionethshire, North Wales	—		
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4¼	
1024	Lantallack (silver-lead, &c.), Landrake	¼	3	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	15	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	21s	¼	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)		1¼	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	2	
512	Melin Llyn Fair (silver-lead), Merioneth.	2	3	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	1	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¼	4	4 4¼
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	3¾	1¾	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25¾	13	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	3	2¼	
2000	Molland	2¼	1¼	
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	9	7	9
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	20	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	9	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1¾	1¾	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1¾	1¾	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	¾	17¼	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	¼	2	
256	North Fowey Consols (copper), Tyward.	4¾	7¼	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1¾	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2	2
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	13¾	2¾	
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
16000	North Trelawny (lead and copper)	¼	1¾	1¾ 2¼ 2¾
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	8¼	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	3¾	1¾ ¾	
1056	North Wheal Trelawny (lead), Quethiock	11¾	¾	
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	¼	¼	
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	1¾	5	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	2	2	
1036	Pendarres Consols (copper), Camborne	1¾	2	
5000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	1¾	1¾	
406	Penhauger	1	2	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3¾	2¼	
1000	Penrallt	1	2¼ 3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5¾	5	7
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4¾	4	
1024	Pensance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2¾	1¾	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4¾	3¾	3¾
3048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1¾	1¾	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13¾	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1¼	17 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	¾	1¼	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) Wales	10¾	18¼	
1945	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4¼	4	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	2¾	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4¼	4¼	
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (silv.-lead)	1	1	¾
1024	Sourton Consols	2¾	3¾	
2000	South of Scotland	1¾	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	4	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	5	6	
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1¾	2¼	2 2¾
198	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	35¾	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	1	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
2500	St. Agnes Beacon (tin and copper)	21s	3	5
1024	St. Anbyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	3	5¼	6¼
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1¼	
999	St. Minver Consols silver-lead)	1	3	
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9	5	
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
120	Tokonbury (copper), St. Ive. Liskeard	11¼	10	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2¼	¾ ¾	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1¾	3¾	3
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1¾	3¾	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	3¾	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1¾	1¾	2¼
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1¾	5	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	16¾	5	
1000	Treloweth (capper), St. Erth	6	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4¾	2¾	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	3¾	2	
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Treoault (lime quarries)	21s	2¼	2¼ 2¾
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	6	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	5¾	5	
2048	Trevyllan (tin and copper)	2¼	2¼	2¼ 3
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednock	7	9	
4000	Tyn-y-Worgiod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes.	60	22	15
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	4	12¾	
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12¾	10¾	
8000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	10	11	12 12¼
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	8	
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	29s 6d	2¼	
5000	West Callington, copper	1	1¾	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5¾	77¼	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	1	2¼	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2¼	2	
512	West Fowey Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	50	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1¾	3	
1020	West Nantymwyn	1¾	1	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	10	
12	West Pentire (copper and lead), Padstow	¼	¾	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	7	8	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	¾	1
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	71	100	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14¾	2	¾
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	
1110	West United Hills (copper), Illogan	4	2¾	2¼
5000	West Wheal Alfred (copper) Hayle	1¾	1¾	
64	West Wheal Darlington (cop.), Uny Lelant	20	20	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	9	12	
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	1¾	¾	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1¾	
2048	West Wheal Rose, lead	2	2¾	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	—	¾	
1024	West Wheal Sheba	10s	1	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop. & tin), Illogan	21	11¾	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	5¾	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	2	1¾	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1¾	¾	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13¾	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	2	3¾	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5¾	10	
2500	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2	2	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1¾	2¾	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	3	4	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2¾	3¾	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe	4¾	2¾	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	10	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	4¾	6¾	6
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3¾	8	7¾ 6
3060	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3¾	5¾	
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¼	¾	1¾
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	¾	
1024	Wheal Emma	¼	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	15	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	2¾	1¾	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
916	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5¾	¾	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	2s	1¾	2
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14¾	5	5
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	
256	Wheal Gennys (lead), St. Buderoe	14	25	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	4	2	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1¾	¾	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	¾ 1	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¾	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	5¾	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¾	¾	1¾
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	1¾	1	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	3¾	1	2¾
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	2¾	2¾	2¾
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavistock	¼	¾	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1	5	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	1¾	
949	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1¾	1¾	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	3¾ 1s	3¾	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	10	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3¾	4	
2048	Wheal Robins	¾	1¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	2	1	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	3	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil